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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

THE public opinion of civilised Europe is so decidedly hostile to the Czar, and the sympathies of the wise and the good are so strongly expressed in favour of those who are engaged in the Herculean task of punishing his aggression and setting limits to his ambition, that it sounds strange to European ears—and more especially to English ones—to hear that the great and free people of the United States of America are favourable to the cause of Russia, and pray for the humiliation of Great Britain. But, when the first feeling of surprise naturally caused by such an announcement has passed away, Englishmen as naturally ask themselves whether it can be true? and if true, what can be the reason of a state of opinion so inconsistent with the traditions, the consanguinities, and the free institutions of such a country as the United States?

It is unfortunately beyond a doubt that there is a party, or the dregs of a party, in America which hates England. This party, which we do not believe to consist of native-born Americans, or to have any deep root among the "Know Nothings," is principally composed of Irishmen, or of the sons of Irishmen, who preserve that fierce hostility to this country which the late Daniel O'Connell, and his successors, the Smith O'Briens, the Mitchells, and the Meaghers, so mischievously inculcated. In Ireland itself this feeling has died out. The old hatred is extinct, or so nearly so, as to count for nothing. The famine year, and the unparalleled efforts made by the British Government and people to mitigate its calamities, administered the last blow to the expiring monster of Sedition. But the Irish who emigrated prior to and during that

period of miserable agitation and sectarian bitterness carried away with them the feelings prevalent in the Old Land—to brood over, to nurse, and to exasperate them in the New. The New York press, or that portion of it which speaks loudest, and trumpets itself most pertinaciously in Europe as the organ of American sentiment, is, to a considerable extent, conducted by politicians of this class. England and Ireland are happily rid of them, and wish them no further punishment than the chance of revisiting the country of their birth, to see with their own eyes the good which their absence has done it, and the benefits which have resulted from the bold and humane legislation of the last seven years. If Irishmen in Ireland furnish heroes for Alma and Inkerman, and throb with as generous and sincere an ardour in the war against Russia as ever animated English, Scotch, or French, there is no occasion for distress of mind if Irishmen, or pseudo-Irishmen, in America proclaim "that they do not love Russia more, but hate her less, than they do England." These writers are not true Americans, and do not speak the sentiments of that great and free people. They speak for themselves alone, and will not influence the opinions or the acts of leading American statesmen.

But this is not the only class in the Republic which sympathises with Russia. Wrong begets Wrong; and Bad Principle is the parent of Bad Feeling. The Republic is in its hot youth. It is full of energy, of impulse, and of ambition. It feels itself destined in the natural course of events to be one of the greatest States that ever existed on the globe; and longs for extension of territory. It covets Mexico, it would like to have Canada, and no inconsiderable numbers of its people have made up their minds, *coute qui coule*,

to possess themselves of Cuba. People who openly advocate so glaring a wrong as the seizure of Cuba see nothing iniquitous or unnatural in the attempt of the Czar to appropriate Constantinople and the Turkish Empire. In their eyes such an attempt is but sharp practice, to be looked on with pleasure by a sharp people, and "clever go-a-headism," to be approved by the "smartest nation in creation." The result is one which they do not particularly desire for itself, but for the encouragement which it would afford to their own lawless longings for the fair island which Spain so justly, but inconveniently, determines not to part with. The lust of dominion is unhappily a vice which is not peculiar to barbarous and despotic States. If it were, we should hear of no encouragement to Russia from the other side of the Atlantic. If Republicans were as wise in practice as in theory, enlightened and free America would be unanimous in support of Great Britain and France in their disinterested and generous struggle against the wicked aggressor and disturber of the world's repose. But while we admit the existence of this pro-Russian feeling among our brothers in blood, and the coheirs of our language, our religion, and our institutions, we should guard ourselves against the injustice of imagining that such sentiments are universal or even widely prevalent among them. Besides, the feeling is one that is not likely to outlive the first signal reverse which shall befall the arms of Russia. With the triumphant capture of Sebastopol the admiration of the American friends of the Czar will droop and cool; and when he has accepted terms of peace, which must of necessity be terms of greater or less humiliation, his summer flatterers will discover in the winter of his discomfiture that he has been



INSPECTION OF THE EAST MIDDLESEX MILITIA, HILL-W LK, HAMPSTEAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

rightly served after all, and will seek to free their consciences from the reproach and their character from the odium of ever having spoken in his praise, or breathed a wish for his triumph. They will shout applauses at the names of England and France, and will dwell with pride upon the fact that they, too, have French and British blood in their veins, and catch, if they can, a reflex from the glory which they did not win. All this is natural; and need excite neither surprise nor regret in this country.

There is, however, another—and, we believe, a far more influential—class in America which desires to intermeddle in the war now raging in Europe, and to turn it to account in the party politics of the Union. They allege that the United States are a great nation, and as such deeply interested in putting an end to a war which interrupts their commerce. They desire peace on the same grounds that the trading interests of Great Britain and France demand it; but, as their national honour is not involved, they look upon the war—as Mr. Sturge or Mr. Bright may look upon it—as a nuisance to be removed *à tout prix*. In this spirit they have begun to talk of offering their mediation between the contending parties. Such an offer, if accepted, would not only flatter them with the hope of peace, but would give the United States a footing in European politics, and exalt their importance in the general comity of civilisation. But their objects are too narrow and too selfish to meet with approval in Europe. An offer of intercession such as is proposed—however well meant it might be—would be simply an impertinence. The only negotiators that the Allies can admit into their councils are negotiators prepared, if need be, to support their opinions by the whole weight of their arms and the whole amount of their resources. If the United States, like Austria or Sardinia, were—in the name of right and justice, and for the interest of civilisation and humanity, imperilled by Russian violence and aggression—to offer to accede to the treaty of the 2nd of December, 1854, and to accomplish all its duties and stipulations, we should hail such an act as the grandest moral triumph of our time. The Americans would be welcomed to the World's Congress at Vienna with the acclamations of every friend of human liberty and progress. But on no other terms can America be admitted into the councils of the Allied Powers. They want and will accept no such intercession. For the United States they will continue to feel the utmost deference and respect, but they will manage their own business and defend their own honour. The one might be injured, and the other would most certainly be imperilled, by any new negotiator, however well disposed, who did not enter into the dispute with arms in his hands. We do not anticipate such an offer from the United States of America. Short of that the Allies have nothing to ask but the good wishes and favourable opinion of their best and most enlightened citizens. These, we believe, are already on the side of Great Britain and France, whatever may be said to the contrary by Filibusters, or by Irish immigrants who consider Smith O'Brien a wise man, and John Mitchel a real friend of Ireland.

THE EAST MIDDLESEX MILITIA.

THIS fine Regiment was embodied, and ordered to its rendezvous at its head-quarters, Maryon House, Hampstead, on the 26th of December, since which it has been at daily drill on Hampstead-heath. The Regiment now consists of between six and seven hundred men, and is daily augmenting its numbers by enlistment. Colonel Wood has been its commander for upwards of forty-five years.

The Illustration on the preceding page shows the Inspection, by Colonel Wood, at the Well-walk, Hampstead.

To induce the men to refrain from intemperate indulgence as much as possible, and otherwise for their benefit, a room has been set apart for their accommodation at the Dispensary, Hampstead, as a news and reading-room, which is supplied with newspapers, &c., gratuitously, and tea and coffee at cost price; and we are glad to be able to state that the men billeted about Hampstead avail themselves of the privileges thus accorded them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Emperor and Empress last week visited the constructions that are being erected in the Faubourg St. Antoine for the reception of 300 of the daughters of the labouring class, which is the one that almost exclusively inhabits this quarter. It may be remembered that at the period of the Empress's marriage, the city of Paris requesting to be allowed to offer her a diamond necklace, her Majesty desired that the sum it was to cost should be applied to this purpose. The Emperor and Empress were received by the *Préfet de la Seine*, and, attended by the architect, they passed in review the whole details of the buildings, which are on a most extensive and commodious scale. The workmen employed in the establishment, and those of the quarter in general, greeted the Imperial guests with repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" It is said that two additions are to be made to the Empress's household, in the persons of Madame de la Grange, daughter of one of the members of the *Corps Législatif*, and whose husband is *écuyer* to the Emperor, and the Comtesse de Labédoyère. It is decided that the Prince Napoleon returns to France on the 25th inst.; his health continues in a very precarious condition.

The exterior works of the Palais d'Industrie are nearly, if not quite, completed, and the scaffolding will in a few days be removed. The difficulty of giving places to the crowd of exhibitors is becoming daily more evident. A question has arisen whether the different states of the Zollverein are to be represented separately, or to be confounded in one, as in our London Exhibition. Saxony, it appears, particularly deserves to stand alone, on the plea that its productions, though few, are superior to those of almost any other of the States: its specimens of linen are, it seems, peculiarly beautiful, and it wishes to have the credit of its name attached to them.

A speculation is being organised by the proprietors of the Palais d'Industrie. As it is forbidden to sell any of the articles exhibited within the precincts of the Exhibition, 1500 temporary shops are to be by them erected in the Allée d'Antin, close to the building, where the owners of the different objects can sell them. Each of these shops is to be let for forty pounds for the season.

It is stated that MM. Ingres, Scheffer, Horace Vernet, Paul Delaroche, and Delacroix have all the intention of sending various specimens of their genius to the Great Industrial Exhibition.

The gigantic speculation, the Diner de l'Exposition, undertaken by the Société Gastronomie, opened its doors on Monday for the reception of guests. The building has two entrances—one in the Rue Lafitte, the other in the Rue Lapelletier, opposite the Grand Opera. Our space does not permit us to give a description of this prodigious culinary monument; suffice it to say that the open fireplace alone can roast a hundred and ten

head of fowl or game at once, and all the rest is in proportion, and that with luxury and comfort a wonderful economy is combined.

A most interesting piece of intelligence for the literary world, is the announcement, as yet only *officiel*—not official—that M. de Lamartine is about to produce his "Mémoires." It appears that a weekly review, in the course of formation, has offered the celebrated poet and historian the sum of sixty thousand francs for the work in question, but desiring that it should be confined within the limits of two volumes. M. de Lamartine has, however, replied that six would be barely sufficient to contain the matter he proposes to publish, and therefore declines the proposition. The first volume is to give the correspondence of the principal members of his family, more especially of his father, who was in the Garde du Corps under Louis XVI.

M. Henri de la Madeleine, a young writer of great promise, and one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris*, is collecting, for publication, the Correspondence of the unfortunate and gifted Comte de Rauiset Boulbon, whose singular history, whose varied talents, and tragic end, render any notice of him a subject of peculiar interest and curiosity.

It appears that the King of Prussia, having the desire to give to the public the letters of Frederick the Great, has employed emissaries to obtain from the collectors of autographs in France all that can be acquired of that Monarch. A large number have already been forwarded to the King by M. Feuillet de Conches, one of the greatest autograph-collectors in France.

The Queen Pompadour, whose approaching visit to Paris we last week announced, is to lodge during her stay with the wife of Admiral Bruat, who made the acquaintance of her Majesty during the time that the Admiral commanded the station of Océanie. It appears that the august lady in question is perfectly ready to conform to the usages of European society and costume in the main, but that she considers the use of shoes and stockings a barbarism not to be tolerated by a woman who respects herself, and she therefore appears in Parisian dresses and *coiffures*, but with her feet unshackled by any of these inconvenient appendages.

The reception of M. Berryer at the Academy is fixed for the 25th inst. As M. Guizot has been appointed Director for three months, on him will devolve the duty of introducing the new member.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The *Euphrate* steamer, which left Constantinople on the 8th inst., arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday morning, with news from the Crimea to the 3rd inst. The French batteries were daily approaching nearer Sebastopol, but the weather had been so bad that very little firing had been exchanged between the belligerents. The various accounts still agree in stating that a tremendous final struggle was about to take place. A telegraphic despatch from Admiral Bruat, dated 5th January, mentions that there had been a heavy fall of snow, but the sun shone again brightly, the thermometer was at two degrees below freezing point, and north-easterly winds prevailed, which would favour military operations by drying the ground.

Omer Pacha was at the Camp of the Allies on the 5th inst., where he concerted measures with Lord Raglan and General Canrobert as to the campaign. On the 6th the Turkish Commander returned to Varna, where he would immediately assume the direction of the operations entrusted to him. Six steamers, under the command of Achmet Pacha, have been constantly employed in going between Varna and Eupatoria.

The Russians appear to be rather alarmed at the new turn of affairs.

The presence of the corps of Omer Pacha in their rear at Eupatoria, and the extreme difficulty in conveying their troops in a country where roads no longer exist, or are rendered impracticable, evidently disturb their projects.

The country in the neighbourhood of the Russian army is exhausted;

and the Tartar population, alarmed at the requisitions made on them, have driven off all their flocks into the mountains.

The Russian line of observation is very extended. The Twelfth Division,

under General Liprandi, occupies the position of the Belbek; two other divisions extend themselves from the Tchernaya to the Katscha, and another division remains at Simphéropol, which they are occupied in fortifying.

The cavalry is watching Eupatoria. It is said that General Osten-Sacken has called for large reinforcements; indeed, that he has declared that he

want at least 40,000 men to enable him to resist. The united force of the Allies will soon be about 130,000 men, including the Turks at Eupatoria.

If the important diversion undertaken by the Turks can be first effected

before the arrival of Osten-Sacken's reinforcements, he will find himself

with the enemy in his front and rear. At all events, the demand for

reinforcements proves the apprehensions which the Allied troops

before Sebastopol occasion. The following letter from Odessa, dated

January 2nd, gives a melancholy picture of the state of the Russian army:—

Prince Menschikoff can with difficulty feed the troops around him, and yet he incessantly demands reinforcements, more especially since he has ascertained with certitude that a Turkish corps, 30,000 or 40,000 men strong, will be landed at Koslov (Eupatoria). The Turks will play there the rôle performed a short time ago by Liprandi, in his position to the rear of Balaklava. As the operations of the Allies were checked and hemmed in by Liprandi, so will the movements of Menschikoff be restricted and hampered. Every vulnerable point is therefore being looked to, and the works of defence around Perekop and Simphéropol are being recommenced with vigour.

The forces which are being dispatched to Prince Menschikoff are anything but choice troops; all those that could be spared here and in Bessarabia are already in Sebastopol. If the troops already at the onset of their march have no imposing aspect, what a scene of misery must they present on arriving at their destination! It is impossible to describe the extreme hardships over which these poor fellows must triumph. Hitherto waggons were employed in transporting them; but that is now utterly impossible, as the frost has not even improved the condition of the roads. I am assured that above ten per cent of the expeditions sink on the road from hunger and exhaustion, never again to rise; and that of those who are happy enough to arrive, a large portion are received into the hospitals.

THE SORTE OF THE 20TH OF DECEMBER.

There certainly never was a siege of such grandeur as the present with fewer remarkable incidents. With the exception of the advance of the army in the rear on the 25th October, and the grand sortie on the 5th ult., no movement of any moment has been attempted by the Russians to raise the siege. They have confined themselves to occasional surprises in the trenches, which end usually in a little skirmishing and the loss of a few men on both sides. The conformation of the ground is very favourable for such attempts; the whole is intersected by ravines, so that with a little caution the enemy may creep along and come within a few yards of the Allied troops without being observed: besides this, most of the ridges on which our lines are situated are covered with brushwood, which helps to conceal the approach of infantry during the night.

On the night of the 20th ult. one of these attempts was made on several points of the English line. On the right, where one of the fresh regiments was on picket, they succeeded in carrying away some blankets, but on the left they did rather more damage. In front of the left attack there is an earthwork thrown up for infantry, which runs down towards the great ravine forming the continuation of the military harbour of Sebastopol, which divides the town proper from the so-called military town. This ravine is the boundary between the English and French positions. In order to guard this point the sentries of the French and English outlying pickets ought to be in constant communication with each other. Somehow or other this appears not to have been the case in the present instance, and the Russians must have been well informed of the fact.

for, following the ravine, they succeeded in coming close to the sentry on the extreme left, bayonetted him, and penetrated into the earthwork before they were recognised as Russians. In order to deceive the sentries they commanded in French, which ruse was so successful that they killed and wounded sixteen men—among the former Major Möller, of the 50th—and carried away eleven men and two officers, Captain Frampton and Lieutenant Clarke, as prisoners. They were, however, after a short skirmish, driven back by the 34th before they could do any further mischief.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE DOBRUDJA.

Considerable excitement was created at Vienna and Paris in the beginning of the week by the announcement that a large Russian force had entered the Dobrudja. A despatch from Ibraila, of the 12th, stated that the invading army consisted of 20,000 men, and that 15,000, with 50 guns, were advancing towards Baltschik. Later accounts deny that the affair was on so large a scale. They represent the Russian irruption into the Ottoman territory as a mere feint, with a view to detain the Turkish troops which were on their way to the Crimea. In official quarters at Vienna it is affirmed that whatever affair may have taken place was one of

outposts, or, at most, a reconnaissance. Still it is considered strange that the moment when Russia is engaged in pressing her pacific propositions on the Cabinet of Vienna, with the object of preventing Austria from proving, by acts of hostility in the field, the sincere and serious character of her alliance with France and England, should be that chosen by her to invade the Ottoman territory again, and to impose on Austria the necessity of defending it.

THE FRENCH £20,000,000 LOAN.

Saturday being the last day for receiving subscriptions to the national loan (closed at five o'clock), the crowds at the Mairies, even in the more distant quarters of the city, were proportionably great. In one quarter in particular—the Place St. Sulpice—the line of persons established there the whole of that very cold morning, and who had very probably passed the greater part of the night in the same spot, in order to secure an entry to the offices at the hour of their opening, was most numerous. It is said to have resembled the *queues* which are formed at the entrance of the more crowded Paris theatres on the evening of some remarkable piece, or of the appearance of some popular actor—not, however, the *queue* of one theatre, but of several joined together. The press was so great to get places near the door of the Mairies that several common street-messengers (*commis-sionnaires*) are said to have made 800f. by selling the places they succeeded in occupying after a night passed in the open air. Many of those places were sold for 30f., and some even reached 100f.

From the provinces the accounts are that the peasants flock into the towns, with drums beating, to subscribe. Many of them seem to be under the impression that their subscriptions are intended for the personal benefit of the Emperor himself, and they thus hasten to prove their devotedness to his rule by confiding to him their savings. The ancient Monarchical parties—Legitimist and Orleanist—who had, both in the origin of the first loan of 250,000,000, and of the present, predicted its failure, and denied its progress, until facts showed the contrary to be the case, now profess themselves unable to explain such a phenomenon except by the existence of a cupidity or inordinate desire of gain, by which they allege the nation was uncontaminated in the purer days of the last reign. The few Republicans whom France still boasts are not more successful in their attempt to explain the remarkable fact. The supporters of the present régime, on the contrary, point to it triumphantly in evidence of the devotedness of the nation to the Bonaparte dynasty, or to the person of the Emperor, as, in truth, the most complete vote of confidence that has ever been given to any Government as an approval of all its acts; and, while comparing it to a second vote for the establishment of the Imperial Government, they challenge their opponents, Royalists and Republicans alike, to produce anything like so substantial a manifestation under the Bourbons, or under the Republic. It may be admitted that with the more patriotic motive which influence the subscribers is mixed up the natural desire to profit by the advantages which are offered by the loan. But we must not forget that great pecuniary advantages were also offered under the Republic of 1848 to those who might be disposed to relieve it from the financial difficulties which pressed upon it; and yet, although the moment was most critical, and though a Finance Minister of the day was urged to fill in this way the exhausted coffers of the State, and thus test the Republicanism of the nation, he did not dare to make the appeal which is now made; and he admitted that if he did he could scarcely get a score of people to listen to it. The grand total of the subscriptions is reported by the *Moniteur* as amounting to 2,175,000,000 francs, or about £87,000,000. Under these circumstances the applications of large capitalists, and those transmitted from London, which amounted to 150,000,000 francs, cannot be entertained. As the course of the Money-market, and the current of the precious metals, have of late been exceptionally affected by the French loan, this fact is invested with considerable importance. The astonishing success of this financial operation is the subject of general comment, and attests in a striking manner the vastness of the pecuniary means lying at the disposal of the two great nations of Western Europe for the prosecution of the war. If the Czar be amenable to reason, there is no doubt since the war began better calculated to induce him to pause in his violent career than the eagerness with which this French loan has been taken up as contrasted with the miserable failure of his own attempts to raise money.

The large mercantile and monetary houses in London which opened subscription lists have given notice that they are ready to pay back the deposit of ten per cent to the subscribers. The following is one of the notices issued:—

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. beg to inform the subscribers on their list to the French Loan of 500,000,000f., that having received advice last evening from Paris of the whole loan being taken by the individual applications in France for 500f. Rentes and under, there will be no division to make to other parties. Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. are therefore ready to pay back the deposit of ten per cent on and after to-morrow, the 18th inst., between the hours of eleven and three o'clock, at their counting-house, No. 8, Bishopsgate-street Within, on production of the receipt given for the same.

8, Bishopsgate-street Within, Jan. 17, 1855.

Messrs. Rothschild and Sons have also commenced repaying the ten per cent received by them.

As the subscribers on this side to the new French loan will not participate in its distribution, all those and the speculators who have sold for its coming out will either have to buy back or obtain the stock from Paris. The effect of this circumstance has been to force up the Scrip here to 4½ prem.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated January 17th, states that, on the 16th, Baron de Bourqueney and Lord Westmoreland received, by telegraph from Paris and London, instructions to open the Conferences, and that the despatches to that effect were on their way. The belief in the sincerity of Russia, however, has not increased lately.

As regards the disposition of Austria, the *Journal de Constantinople* of the 28th inst. states that, at a great diplomatic dinner given by M. Bruck, Austrian Internuncio, M. Bruck gave as a toast, "The Sultan and his brave army of the Danube, who are the admiration of all Europe." "There," the Internuncio exclaimed, "they have, in every action, defeated the Russians; they have taught the Russian Court that they were able gloriously to defend the rights of Turkey against Muscovite ambition. Like the Western Powers, Austria was willing to fight for the rights of Turkey and of justice, whatever might be the result." And he stated, in conclusion, with remarkable energy, that Russia was no longer to be feared—she must yield. The emotion of the guests was extreme; and the Grand Vizier warmly thanked the Internuncio.

THE SARDINIAN TREATY.

The *Constitutionnel*, the *Indépendance Belge*, and some of the Italian papers, circulate various reports, more or less detailed, respecting the part which Piedmont is to take in the war. So far as can be ascertained the essential conditions of the treaty of alliance between Piedmont, France, and England, which was signed on the 10th inst., are as follow:—Piedmont will supply 15,000 men of all arms, with a large park of field artillery; the expenses of transport will be defrayed by France and England. A loan of 25,000,000 for each year the war lasts will supply the Sardinian Government with the means absolutely requisite for keeping its army on a war footing, while France and England both engage to render the conclusion of the loan as easy as possible, both as to the conditions and the execution of the operation. The Sardinian division will join the English. The command of it will probably be entrusted to General La Marmora, the present Minister of War, to whom the army is indebted for its entire reorganisation.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

The Swiss newspapers report that the military service of England is already very popular in Switzerland, and recruits are presenting themselves fast. Nothing like the capitulations into which the Swiss Cantons formerly entered with foreign states is to be expected now, but as long as our agents take care to proceed with discretion they will have no reason to complain of want of success.

The *Journal de Genève* reports.—"Enlistments for the Foreign Legion in the pay of England are proceeding very actively in Berne, and

their names are not to be found in the list of the proscribed; but it is very difficult to get out again, so that comparatively but few persons take advantage of the permission, and those only on business of the last importance.

Overwhelming as are the forced contributions of provisions for the troops and provender for the horses which the inhabitants of Poland have to make as their quota of the war expenses, they may be considered light in comparison with those to which the provinces of Podolia and the Ukraine are subjected. Those of Podolia alone amounted to more than four millions of silver roubles during the past year; and these forced contributions will never be paid for. Several thousand waggon, which, with the necessary number of horses and drivers, were required by the Government in the month of September last for the transport of provisions, baggage, and soldiers, have not only not yet been returned, but have actually never since been heard of. They may have been sent to Siberia, or be sticking at this moment in the impassable sloughs of the Crimea. In many of the frontier towns of Podolia—for instance, at Kaminitz—hundreds of waggon are kept in readiness to be loaded at a moment's notice with the public treasury, archives, and books, and carry them to a place of safety more inland. These waggon are relieved every fortnight.

Recruiting is carried on in Poland to a much greater extent, and with more oppressive severity, than in Russia Proper. The third levy in particular was most heavily felt, so that when it is completed Poland will have but few men left capable of bearing arms. More than 60,000 men have been raised in Poland during the past year, of whom, however, the fourth part were carried off in the hospitals by sickness and disease before they were able to join the regiments for which they were destined. The cholera still ravages the unhappy country, but it is typhus which has decimated the ranks of the recruits.

DRILL INSTRUCTORS FOR THE KHAN OF KOKAN'S FORCES.

The *Mofussilite*, received by the last Overland Mail, states that the Khan of Kokan has applied for drill instructors; and Government has allowed of such being permitted to volunteer from the artillery and infantry of the frontier regiments. Whether this means the regular troops on the frontier, or the Punjaub force, is not stated. It is not of much importance, however, whence the volunteers are to come; for, if drill instructors are really to go to Kokan, there cannot, we imagine, be any foundation for the report that the Russians have already established themselves in the country; and the report that an alliance has been formed between the Khan and the British is probably correct. Native officers and men volunteering are to receive half their present pay for five years from the British Government, and at the expiration of that time are to be allowed to return to their regiments, counting the period of their absence as service, if they do not like the service of the Khan.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *America* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, from Boston and Halifax, after a somewhat protracted voyage, having left Boston at noon on the 3rd inst., and Halifax on the morning of the 5th. The delay was occasioned by strong easterly winds.

The Congress at Washington resumed its sittings on the 2nd, when Senator Mayall, of Maine, spoke in opposition to the reciprocity treaty; esteeming it to be entirely to the advantage of the British American provinces, and intimated his intention of introducing a bill which would mutually benefit both the United States and Canada.

Mr. Sumner's proposition to offer the mediation of the United States for the settlement of the Eastern war is said to be gaining strength every day. It is viewed with much favour by the Russian Legation at Washington, and there is reason to believe that if the mediation is tendered it will be promptly accepted by Russia. It is said that Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, is favourably disposed on the subject, and that Secretary Marcy will be very glad to draw up a despatch tendering the mediation, if it shall be authorised. The Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* says, under date December 27th:—"Mr. Clingman's mediation resolutions will pass the House, and the question is already asked, whom will the President send across the Atlantic to pour oil on the troubled waters of Europe? Will it be a commission of one, two, or three? The names of Van Buren, Tyler, and Fillmore are seriously mentioned here in connection with the proposed peace commission. The whole country would endorse their pre-eminent fitness for the delicate work."

By way of New Orleans advices from Mexico to the 19th ultimo had been received. General Santa Anna has been elected President by nearly a unanimous vote. Reports were prevalent at the capital of additional victories of the Government troops over the insurgents; and it was likewise stated that General Alvarez had approached within eighteen leagues of the city.

HAYTI.

The steam-ship *America*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst., by which we have news from Hayti to the 18th December, stating that the population was greatly excited from the law lately made to increase the duties on goods from Europe, as well as upon the coffee exported from the country, which is calculated greatly to restrict the commerce of the island, already at a low ebb. The impolitic measures advised by Chancellor Delva are sensibly diminishing the well-merited popularity which Emperor Soulouque has been enjoying for the last two years. The island is very healthy, and coffee coming into market very freely; and, had it not been for this increase of both import and export duties, business would have been very brisk this season.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Letters and advices dated Bombay, 14th of December; Calcutta, 4th of December; and Hong-Kong, 27th of November, have been received.

Friendly relations are now established between Dost Mahomed and the Government of India; and it is reported that a British Envoy is to be sent to Cabul, and one of the Dost's sons to the Governor-General.

Nothing is known of the strength of the invading Russian force on the Jaxartes, except that it has hitherto been strong enough to beat everything that the invaded districts have been able to bring against it; and that the chief of the patrimony of Baber and the successor of Mahmoud of Ghuznee have been under the necessity of asking us for help to resist it; but there can be little doubt that this force is numerically weak, and that it has counted on the co-operation of the Persian army at Merv for its ulterior objects. The prevailing impression is that our alliance with the Dost will be a sound one. The Bombay Correspondent of the *Times* remarks that "the Dost's dominions extend north to the Hindoo Koosh; and we could easily, from our enormous force in the Punjaub, spare a couple of brigades to reinforce his army at Balkh, together with any support that would be necessary; and the appearance of our flag on the north of the Hindoo Koosh would raise the Usbecks against the Russians, and compel them at once to a disastrous retreat. We might then, after a military promenade, retire ourselves. We never have had such an opportunity of raising our prestige in Central Asia and in India on the ruins of that of Russia, or of opening to British commerce so important a trade as that with Central Asia."

The Burmese embassy has arrived at Calcutta, and been received with great pomp. There are to be reviews and sham fights on a most extensive scale, State railway excursions, and everything else calculated to give the Ambassador as high an idea as possible of British power.

The Bombay papers state that orders had been received for the immediate dispatch of four Queen's regiments from India to Turkey, via Egypt. The 10th Hussars were to march from Kirkee to the Presidency, where they were expected in a fortnight; they would proceed direct to Suez, and thence march across the desert. It was not supposed that any difficulty would be experienced in covering the distance of eighty-six miles from Suez to Cairo in four forced marches. They will then proceed down the Nile by boat to the railway terminus, and may probably be at Alexandria within a fortnight of their reaching Suez. The 14th Dragoons were expected to follow, and the 80th and 83rd Foot were understood to be under orders. The Hussars will hardly be there before the beginning of March, nor can the other troops be expected early than June, considering the great deficiency of steam conveyance at Bombay for large bodies of men on long voyages. India can easily spare the troops, which are, in point of number, greatly in excess of what the act of Parliament allows, as well as of the country requirements in periods of profound peace.

The city of Shanghai continues to be held by the rebels.

Pekin gazettes are to the 22nd of October, and report the further successes of the Imperialists. Several towns in the Hopi province have been retaken by them, one being the provincial city Wuchang.

Following up the late expedition against the pirates, Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling dispatched on the 11th Nov. a large force, consisting of her Majesty's steamers *Encounter*, *Barracouta*, and *Styx*, accompanied by the United States' chartered steamer *Queen*, and two small steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to destroy a stronghold of the pirates at Coulan, a place to the southward of Macao, and which was perfectly successful, having also burnt fifty piratical junks. The principal force of the pirates, when it was known that the steamers were cruising, went up the river, and are presumed to have joined the Imperial force. At Ningpo a large number of junks were detained in port from fear of the pirates.

MR. COBDEN AT LEEDS.—THE WAR.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Cobden, M.P., visited his constituents at Leeds. He had not been disguised that the object of the hon. member's visit was to address the electors on the subject of the war. The Peace party, being favourable to his views, took in hand the management of the meeting, and by placards and other means for several days previously very copiously spread abroad their sentiments; and, in short, left no means untried to turn the popular feeling into the peace current. The meeting was first convened to be held in the Music Hall, but its incapacity to accommodate the large masses who flocked there soon rendered necessary an adjournment to the extensive area of the Coloured Cloth Hall-yard. The meeting was one of the largest political assemblies ever congregated in the borough, and included many of the leading men of all parties. Between 5000 and 6000 persons were present, and most of them remained through a protracted meeting, in defiance of a coating of snow and very intense cold.

Alderman Carbutt, a leading West Riding Liberal, and chairman of Mr. Cobden's committee at the last election, presided.

The Chairman, in the course of some introductory observations, said that in taking the chair he was placed in a somewhat anomalous position, for it was the general practice to elect to the chair a gentleman whose opinions more or less harmonised with the promoters of the meeting. He, however, had the misfortune to differ on this occasion from their worthy representative, Mr. Cobden. So strong was this feeling that when Mr. Cobden communicated to him in the first instance his desire to address a public meeting in Leeds on the aspects of the present war, he informed a number of Mr. Cobden's friends, who came to the unanimous opinion that it was not desirable, at the present juncture of affairs, that a public meeting should be held upon the subject. Mr. Cobden had, however, determined to come; and, though they might differ from his opinions, none of them could doubt the sincerity of Mr. Cobden's convictions (Hear, hear). He knew that in coming amongst them he was coming to oppose the current of public opinion, and they therefore must admire his honesty and his manliness ("Hear, hear," and uproar). In addition to his being one of the members for the West Riding, the great services which he had rendered to the country gave him a paramount claim to a patient and a candid hearing, which he hoped they would accord to him. Clamour never put down the voice of truth, but clamour and persecution might give strength to a bad cause; and, if they determined not to hear Mr. Cobden, the conclusion that would be arrived at in Russia would be, that they dared not hear him.

During Mr. Carbutt's speech he was continually interrupted with cries of "Adjourn, adjourn!" and a motion was proposed and seconded, that the meeting should be adjourned to the Cloth Hall-yard. At the close of Mr. Carbutt's remarks the meeting was adjourned to that place.

Mr. Cobden, who was received with partial applause, began by stating that he had come there to explain his opinions regarding the war, because he understood that a majority of his constituents were opposed to the views which he advocated. He would not go into a history of the war. We were in it, and the question now was how to deal with it. He quite agreed with those who said that if England was to have a war it could not be a little one. She must carry it on with vigour. That, however, required money; and then came the most important question of all—How were the supplies to be raised?

I think (said Mr. Cobden) that the Government, and even Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—much as I respect his character—have rather lent themselves to the delusion that they could indulge the people of this country with a cheap war. Mr. Gladstone told us he wanted £10,000,000, and we voted that sum. You have had an opportunity of judging how that money has been spent, and you can form some idea of what will be wanted to carry on the war as it must be carried on if it should continue.

If they were determined to carry on the war with vigour, they must make up their minds to pay for it, and that must either be done by a loan or by additional taxation. He was opposed to loans, because the money could be raised too easily that way. He held that the greater the difficulties in obtaining money to carry on a war the better for the country, as it would make Government all the more careful not to quarrel with other nations. As regarded the peace question, he was not in favour of peace at any price. He had been urged by the members of the Peace Society to disavow their doctrines on that head, because, unless he did so, he should lose all influence with practical minds in the advocacy of peace principles. He then went on to discuss the policy of the war, and the way in which it has been conducted, both of which he condemned in the strongest terms.

I think (said Mr. Cobden) that the expedition to Sebastopol was a mistake. It has, indeed, been acknowledged to be a mistake so far that it was a leap in the dark. I think the practical question for Englishmen is how you are best to get out of that mistake. If you are going to fight it out there, then I say the course hitherto pursued by our Government is wholly inadequate to the object you have in view (Hear, hear). You must raise enormous armies. You must find an immense amount of treasure; and you must carry on the war in the Crimea on a very different scale from what you have done hitherto ("Good sense in that"). But I think there is another way by which your brave men may be removed from that position in which, by a mistake, they have been placed; and I think that, without consulting our own position, and without looking too much on exaggerated hopes and expectations, we are bound in all fairness to consider the position of those brave men, and we are bound not, if we can help it, to throw any obstacles in the way of restoring peace to those countries, and restoring those men to their homes (Hear, hear). I would further have these brave men, when brought home from Sebastopol, to be received with all honour as if they had succeeded in their object, because you may depend on it they have suffered ten times as much in their abortive effort to take that place as they would have done had they succeeded in taking it by a *coup de main* (Cheers). Now, is there no reason to suppose that there is a possibility of effecting a safe and honourable peace? Is there not ground for supposing that, at the present moment, the Governments of Europe have approximated by their negotiations to such a state of things as may render it possible to arrange the terms of an honourable peace? And now I would address a word to my friends behind me. They propose, I believe, to submit to this meeting a resolution calling for the vigorous prosecution of the war ("Hear," and cheers). I have told you frankly that if the war is to be carried on it must be carried on in a very different spirit and on a very different scale from what it has hitherto been. But I would put it to my friends around me, and I put it to this meeting, as representing so important a community, whether you may not be throwing an obstacle in the path of peace—whether you may not be frustrating the objects which the Government may now have in view in order to effect a peace—by passing in the midst of this important constituency such a resolution as I understand has been prepared? (Loud and general cries of "No, no!"). My own impression, drawn from those public sources of information which are open to us all, is that attempts are now being made—which are not unlikely to prove successful, if they are not thwarted by the public opinion of this country—to arrive at an honourable peace, and I ask you and my friends behind me to consider well before you say or do one single thing that can by possibility impede the progress of these pacific negotiations.

As for destroying Sebastopol, of what use would that be? In less than ten years Russia would come to Baring Brothers, in London, for a loan, and would build up Sebastopol with more skill, and in greater perfection. He ridiculed the fears of those who spoke of danger to England from Russian aggression. As for the increase of territory, about which so much was said, England was far more to blame than Russia. He concluded by urging them not to commit themselves to the passing of any resolutions which might hinder the negotiations for peace.

Mr. G. Marshall then moved the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the war in which England and France are now engaged with Russia is a great contest forced upon them by the outrageous aggression of the latter Power upon the Turkish empire, and is intended to create a spirit of aggrandisement on the part of the Czar, which threatens the independence of other nations, and this meeting is of opinion that the war ought to be prosecuted with the utmost vigour until safe and honourable terms of peace can be obtained.

He was greatly mistaken if the meeting would allow this question to remain as their honourable member Mr. Cobden had left it.

Mr. Edward Baines seconded the resolution. He was sure, as regarded the interests of peace, that the resolution now proposed would have no unfavourable effect upon the Government. But there was another party to be consulted before they could have peace, and that was the Emperor of Russia. It was not by a resolution in favour of peace, but by a strong army being sent to the Crimea, that they could work upon the mind of the Czar (Cheers). The true plan was to be slow in going to war; but, once engaged in a just war, to prosecute it with such vigour to an issue that their enemy would not be likely to renew it again. He regarded this as a great and important crisis, when a league was being formed which might affect the destinies of Europe for ages to come. For the last century and a half the attitude in which Russia had presented herself to Europe was that of an ambitious, encroaching, and selfish Power, while she was at the same time the most despotic, intolerant, and barbarous of European nations. Nothing was therefore more to be deprecated than that Russia should acquire a predominant influence among the Continental Powers.

The following amendment was proposed by the Peace party amidst much disapprobation:—

That this meeting, without giving any opinion on the origin or conduct of the war, earnestly desires that the present negotiations for peace may be carried to a successful issue, and the further evils of a protracted contest spared to this country, to Europe, and to the world.

(Cries of "No, no!")

Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., supported the resolution. He hoped that no sham peace would be made, but one of permanent character, so that the expense of keeping up a large standing army for fear of war breaking out might be avoided, and such a peace would be best procured by showing a firm confidence in the justice of the war in which this country had engaged (Applause).

Major-General Thompson, in a facetious speech, condemned the way in which the Government had entered upon and conducted the war, and called upon the meeting to show their common sense by voting for the amendment.

The amendment was then put to the meeting, and negatived by an overwhelming majority, and when the original motion was submitted to the show of hands only a very few were exhibited against it.

LOANS AND TAXES.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sir,—Under the heading "Loans and Taxes" you have a remarkable communication from a Correspondent in your Number for Jan. 6. No doubt it is highly proper for a journalist to admit the discussion of such a subject in his pages; and Mr. Gladstone himself could scarcely have desired a more ingenious argument than your Correspondent has introduced: at the same time it is, if I mistake not, most fallacious.

It is quite true that borrowing by the Government does not increase the wealth or material means of the nation, unless the borrowing be effected from foreigners; yet it is perfectly ridiculous to argue that borrowing does not throw any part of the burden on posterity. In the first place, if the money be borrowed, it comes only from those who have surplus cash to spare, and who immediately receive a claim on the Government as security; which claim being transferable, not only do the parties in question lose nothing by the transaction, but probably effect a profitable investment of their surplus capital, while the remainder of the community, the non-lenders, are merely passive in the transaction, and in no way whatever affected for the present.

Take the opposite case, of providing *means by taxation*. Here the entire amount comes out of the pocket of the community, and the entire community is rendered that much poorer, except so far as they save the amount by retrenchment in their several expenditures; and this the bulk do, or at least attempt to do: the consequence of which is, that every man in this way affects his neighbour's trade—the draper the shoemaker, and the shoemaker the draper; while persons of fixed incomes affect the trade of all; and thus a universal depression is produced, as at present. Look at France and England. Both have had a bountiful harvest, both are engaged in a heavy war expenditure; yet the trade of the one is prosperous, highly prosperous, and of the other universally depressed. I am not now speaking on the question as to whether the payments for a war expenditure should be provided by loans or taxes. I am merely confining myself to your Correspondent's argument whether there be *any present difference* to the community. And I contend there is the greatest possible difference, and that this is the real cause, above all others, why France is now prosperous, and England depressed. The one is providing the means out of taxes, and the other by loans. In the one case the people are endeavouring to save the money out of expenditure, and thereby every man is decreasing his neighbour's trade; while, in the other case, each man is carrying on his expenditure as usual, and many are even increasing it by the profit they receive from the extra Government expenditure. But if this be not the true view of the case, why does your Correspondent deplore the effect of the taxation, to which we have been subject during the last twenty years, in order to pay the interest on former loans? Why deplore this if loans do not throw the burden on posterity? In this he is inconsistent with himself. Again I repeat I am not arguing the question of the policy of Loans *versus* War Taxes, but merely whether loans do or do not throw the burden on posterity; and, in order to sustain this position in the affirmative, I need only cite a few extracts from your Correspondent's own communication:—

"What writers call throwing part of the burden of the war on posterity means dooming it to taxes on knowledge and light and cleanliness; to taxes on varying and uncertain incomes; to surcharges, appeals, summonses, and distraints, such as have for so many years plagued us and impeded our progress, cut up our comfort, and lessened our power." * * * * "The interest of all loans, however, being paid by the annual produce of taxes, become a property in taxes bequeathed from parents to children." * * * * "The present loss to the industrious classes, merely to enrich a few moneyed capitalists, would be very great; and the evils of taxation, as continued beyond the period of war, to pay the interest of the loan, would be to our posterity, as we have found it, nothing short of a dire curse."

Can anything be more conclusive that your Correspondent does consider that loans do throw the burdens on posterity, notwithstanding his specious argument to the contrary?

In a future Number, by your permission, I will take the liberty of saying a few words on the true policy to be pursued on this subject.

Jan. 16, 1855.

M.

KING'S PAMPHLETS.—The frequenters of the reading-rooms of the British Museum were gratified, at the reopening of the library this week, by the appearance of nine large folio volumes labelled "King's Pamphlets." This is not a catalogue, however, of the splendid collection of pamphlets, about 40,000 in number, which generally pass under this name—"the most valuable set of documents," says Thomas Carlyle, connected with English history." The new catalogue we speak of represents some 20,000 pamphlets belonging to the Royal library, which were presented to the nation more than thirty years ago, but whose existence was made known to the public only on Tuesday last. They were dispersed by Mr. Panizzi, and we understand a catalogue was made of them fifteen years ago, but chiefly for the use of the librarians. This catalogue has been revised and recopied, and is now accessible to the public. The collection contains all the most important pamphlets written during the reign of George III. on trade, commerce, finance, administration, and politics generally. It embraces, also, an immense number of tracts, placards, statutes, &c., in Dutch and French, having reference to Spanish rule in the Netherlands. To Mr. Panizzi's energy the public is indebted for the banquet set before it. The old collection of King's Pamphlets known to bibliographers as the "Thomason Collection" was made during the reign of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. After experiencing a variety of vicissitudes, it was purchased by George III., who presented it to the British Museum library. It is catalogued, in manuscript, in twelve small volumes folio. On the fly-leaf of the first volume is written, "Actions that may be presidents to posterity ought to have their records; and due merit a most useful preservation." The tracts are entered according to their sizes. A distinct catalogue, alphabetically arranged, is much required for this most invaluable historical collection.

LOCKHART'S JEU D'ESPRIT ON LORD ROBERTSON.—His Lordship was one of the few intimate friends whom the late Mr. Lockhart, of the *Quarterly*, had in Scotland. They had known each other when both were young and briefless barristers, and the proud and sensitive Lockhart, who wished, it was said, after the death of his great father-in-law, Sir Walter Scott, to drop all acquaintance with Scotland, Abbotsford, and Scottish companions, preserved and cultivated the friendship of the jovial Patrick. There is a story current to the effect that the latter, after perpetrating the enormous folly of writing and publishing—in his old age—two successive volumes of verse, happened to visit London and to dine with the editor of the *Quarterly*, to whom the second volume was dedicated. The humorist had become unusually sentimental, and begged that, after his death, his host should honour him—not with a biography—but with an epitaph. Lockhart extemporised the following felicitous couplet:—

Here lies the Christian, Judge, and Poet Peter,
Who broke the laws of God, and man—and metre.

AN IMPORTANT CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council (summoned to meet at two o'clock) was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir George Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. Lord J. Russell arrived at the Foreign-office about an hour after the Ministers had assembled, and joined his colleagues. His Lordship arrived at the London-bridge terminus of

SKETCHES AT EUPATORIA.



EUPATORIA.—EAST ENTRANCE, AND WORKS THROWN UP BY THE FRENCH.



EUPATORIA.—ROCKET AND GUN BATTERIES.

THE ALLIES AT EUPATORIA.

GENERAL RAGLAN was blamed by many newspaper critics for having left a small garrison at Eupatoria, after landing in the Crimea, but the importance of taking up that position begins to be seen now by most people. When the Allied forces landed on the 13th of September, the town surrendered at discretion, giving up all its stores of cattle and provisions. The 20th Regiment was ordered to take up its quarters there,

accompanied by 2000 Turks and 1000 Zouaves. At a later period a number of French engineers were sent to Eupatoria, and a considerable body of French infantry. The former have been employed for some weeks past in erecting redoubts and other defences, in the anticipation of a more serious attack than any that have yet been made by the bands of Cossacks who hover about the vicinity, ready to make a razzia upon the flocks and herds of the peaceful Tartars, when they think they can venture with safety.

The landing of the Turkish army under Omer Pacha, which commenced about the middle of last month, was to be finished about the middle of January, by which time it is said than no less than 40,000 Turks will be assembled at Eupatoria. With such an army, comprising a fair proportion of cavalry, Omer Pacha is likely to give the Russians some trouble.

The Sketches we have given in this week's publication will show how the town was fortified, when they were taken, some weeks ago. We



CHASSEUR DE VINCENNES.

ZOUAVE IN UNDRESS,
WITH BURNOUS OR CLOAK.

ZOUAVE.

GRENAUDIER, WITH CAPOTE
TURNED BACK.

GRENAUDIER IN UNDRESS.

FUSILIER IN
FULL DRESS.GRENAUDIER, WITH
CAPOTE AND KEPI (COMMON CAP).

FRENCH INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

learn, however, that in December French and English engineers were busily surveying the place with a view to erect a new chain of forts round it. The following letter from an officer on board one of her Majesty's vessels lying off Eupatoria, speaks of frequent skirmishes with the Russians, in which the latter always seem to come off rather badly:—

H.M.S. ——, Eupatoria, 13th December, 1854.
Dear Mr. ——. As you profess yourself not bored by my letters, I will just

write you a few lines by this post, and I am very happy to say that I have no more commissions to pester you with.

We are going on very quietly here, I was about to say peaceably, for we have very few warlike demonstrations. The Russians come in about five times a month, and then we have a banging match, with tremendous losses to them, and scarcely any to ourselves.

They muster now about 8000 sabres and about 18 guns. They will not dare to come down now, for the main body of the Turks, to the number of 40,000,

are coming here (4000 have arrived)—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—under no less a personage than H.H. Omer Pacha.

We shall be able to meet these gentry on their own ground, outside the town. Up to this time, we have been obliged to keep strictly behind our redoubts.

I will just send you a Sketch of our present defences, &c. (See Engraving.)

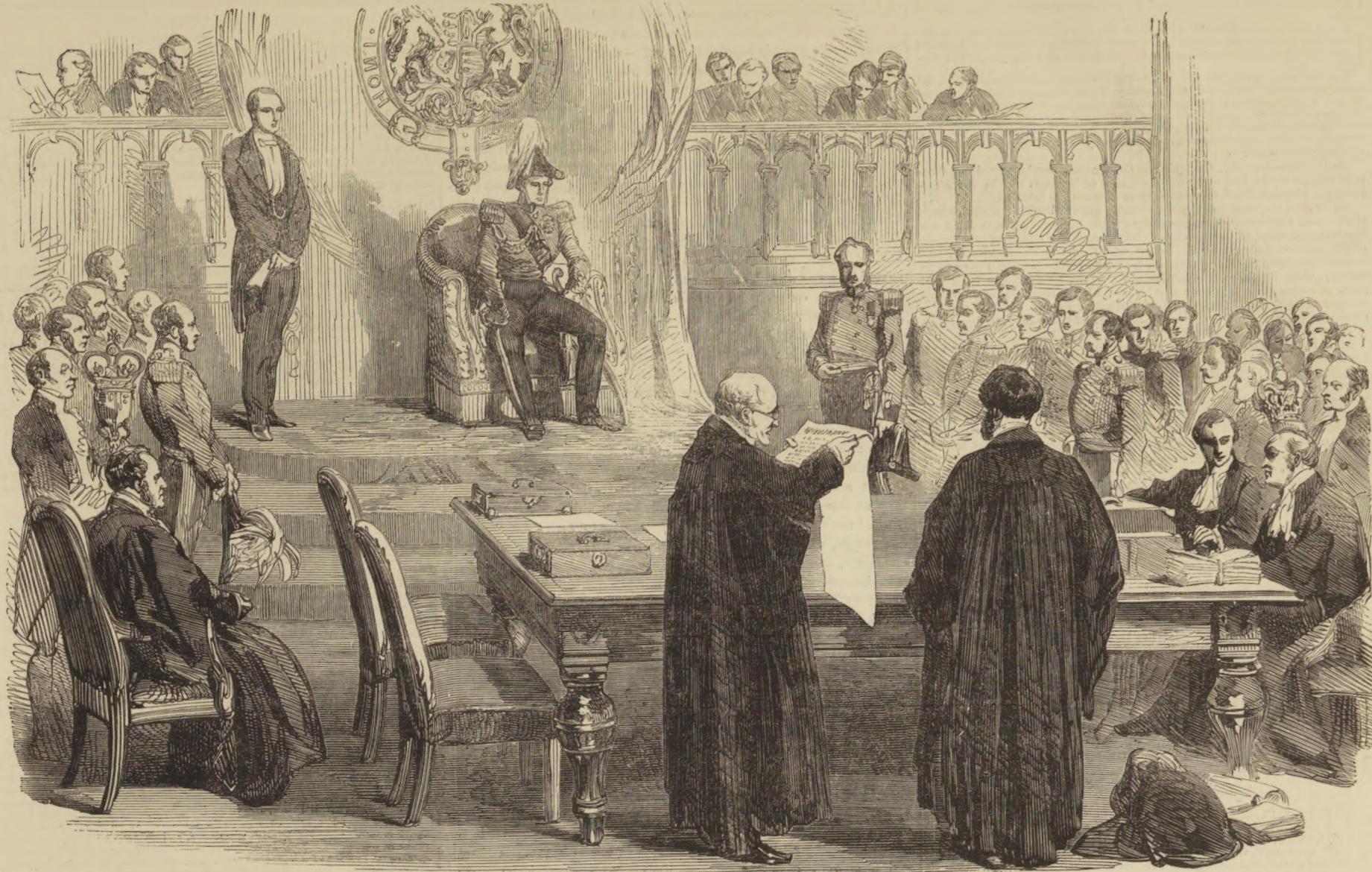
Yesterday we had intelligence from Sebastopol of another sanguinary battle that of Inkerman, of famous memory.



EUPATORIA.—FRENCH BATTERY.



EUPATORIA.—REAR OF ROCKET AND GUN BATTERIES.



THE EARL OF ELGIN GIVING THE ROYAL ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED BY THE CANADIAN LEGISLATURE.

THE LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

ON Monday, the 18th of last month, the Earl of Elgin finished his career as Governor-General of Canada. The Engraving represents his Excellency giving the Royal assent to upwards of ninety bills, passed by the Provincial Parliament during the session then about to adjourn. The chief of these measures were the Clergy Reserves and the Seignorial Tenure Bills. Both of them were subjected to protracted discussion, but they were finally passed by very large majorities, and with the concurrence of, at least, nine-tenths of the whole Canadian community. The settlement of these two important questions, which have agitated the public mind of Canada for several years, and which, but for the wise course taken with reference to one of them by the British Parliament in 1853, might have led to serious differences between the mother country and the colony, has thus happily wound up the sagacious administration of Lord Elgin; and it is a significant fact, as illustrating his Lordship's foresight and wisdom, that these measures should have been carried through Parlia-

ment by the Conservative party, which, until a very recent period, had violently resisted their progress.

At a later period of the same day his Excellency received the following joint farewell address of both Houses of Parliament. It was voted unanimously in the Legislative Council or Upper House. There were eleven dissentients in the Legislative Assembly: three being avowed American Annexationists connected with Montreal; seven, "Red" Lower Canadians; and only one, a Mr. MacDonald, connected with Upper Canada.

May it please your Excellency,—

We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Excellency for the purpose of expressing our sincere regret at your Excellency's retirement from the Government of this colony which you have for so many years administered with honour to yourself and advantage to the country, and to congratulate your Lordship on the improvement of the happiness and prosperity of the province which has attended the able discharge

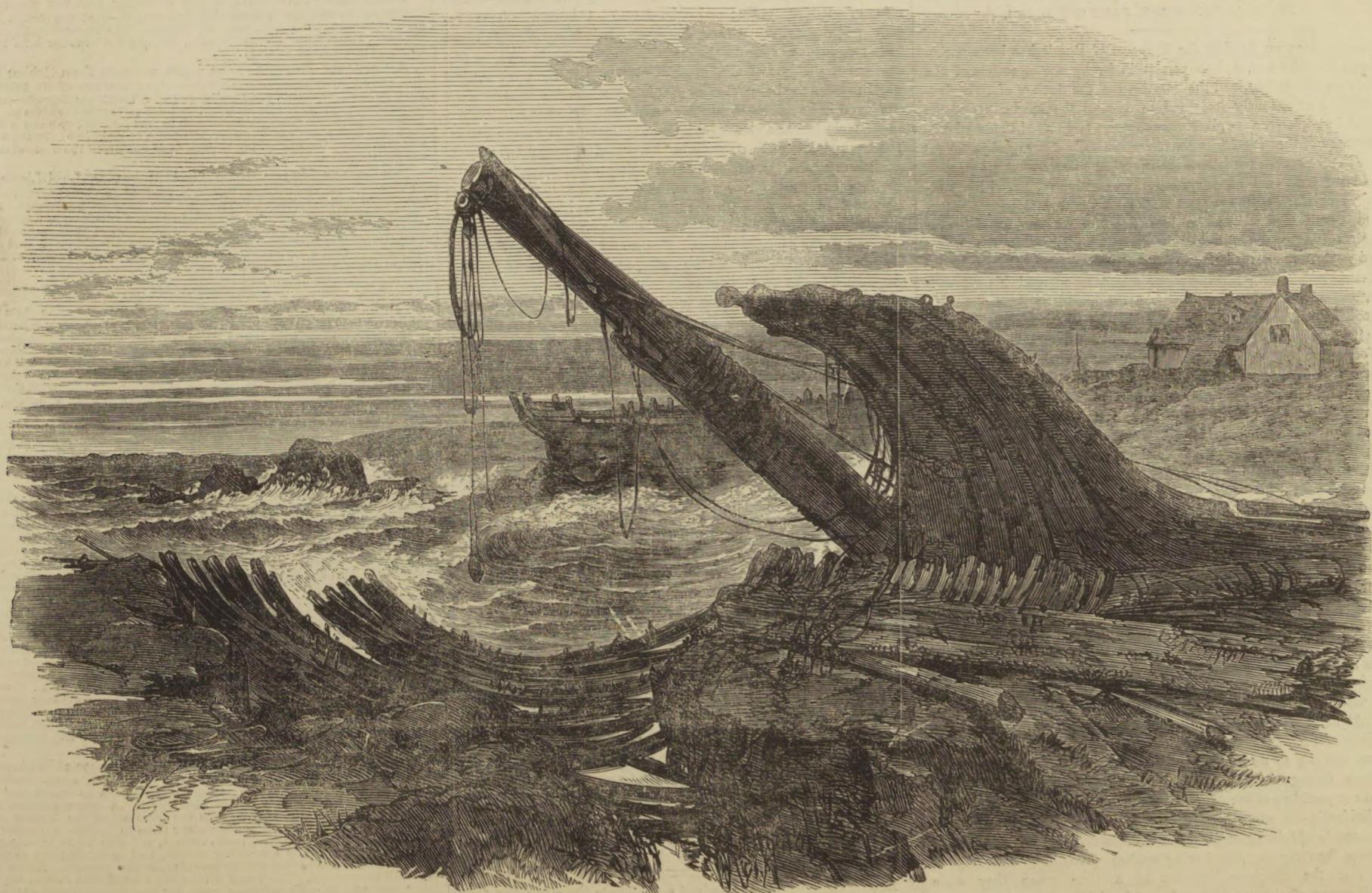
of the high trusts reposed in your Excellency by our gracious Sovereign, and in the dignities which have been conferred on your Lordship, as marks of her distinguished favour, and in appreciation of the services rendered by your Excellency to her Majesty's Crown. And further, to assure your Excellency that we shall ever feel the highest esteem and respect for your exalted character and an anxious solicitude for your future welfare and happiness, and that we sincerely hope your Excellency may long live to enjoy the favour of your Sovereign and the approbation of your country.

JOHN ROSS, Speaker Legislative Council.
L. V. SICOTTE, Speaker Legislative Assembly.

The reply of Lord Elgin was as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

The expression of your approbation and regard at such a moment, is in the highest degree grateful to me. I am conscious that I brought to the discharge of the functions of Governor-General of Canada few qualities except an earnest desire to do my duty to my Sovereign and the people of the Province



THE LAST OF THE WRECK OF "THE CHARLOTTE," OFF THE CAPE COAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and a just appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the trust confided to me.

If any success has attended my endeavours, it is mainly due to the fact that I have been, throughout, enabled to co-operate cordially with the other branches of the Provincial Parliament, and with the public men enjoying their confidence.

The testimony which you bear in this address to the improvement which has taken place in the happiness and prosperity of the Province, is of the greatest value. I pray God that Canada may advance with an accelerated speed in all the lines of progress, material and moral, during the years that are to come, and that this magnificent province may continue to furnish an example of the noble purposes to which powers of self-government may be turned by an enlightened and high-minded people.

On the following day, the 19th, the Governor-General received the farewell address of the Corporation and citizens of Quebec; and in the afternoon Sir Edmund Head was sworn in as successor to Lord Elgin.

On Friday, the 22nd, his Lordship finally quitted Quebec; and, although the hour of his departure was fixed for a little before eight a.m., and the thermometer stood at twenty degrees below zero, the whole of the troops of the garrison lined the streets to the wharf on the St. Lawrence; and several thousands of the inhabitants, including all the principal persons in the city, their ladies, and families, were present, to offer this their last mark of respect to a Governor who had endeared himself to them by his straightforward and honourable impartiality, by his earnest zeal for Canadian interests, and by his warm-hearted and never-ceasing hospitality every section of political parties.

Amid deafening cheers, intermingled with cries, such as "God bless you, Lord Elgin," and with his friends surrounding him to the very water's edge, his Lordship embarked, and the boat moved away from the shores. During his journey through the United States to New York, Lord Elgin was everywhere received with the most marked cordiality; and he would have been entertained at a public dinner at New York, but for a misunderstanding, by which it was supposed he would not arrive there until a couple of hours before his sailing for England. A large number of leading gentlemen, residents of the city, waited upon him, and escorted him to the place of embarkation.

We understand that his Lordship has prepared a very interesting despatch, in which he reviews the extraordinary progress—material, social, and political—which Canada has made since he assumed its Government eight years ago. It will also, we believe, dwell at considerable length upon the important results which cannot fail to flow from the Reciprocity Treaty that he has lately effected for the free interchange of the products of the British-American provinces, and of the United States, one with the other.

THE WRECK OF THE "CHARLOTTE."

A CORRESPONDENT, who witnessed the last of this unfortunate wreck off the Cape coast, has favoured us with the Sketch of the sad scene engraved upon the preceding page. The full details of the wreck were given, with two illustrations, in our Journal for December 30. The Sketch, taken by Mr. Oliver Lester, represents "the last" of the ill-fated ship—its masts and timbers drifted upon the rocks upon the shore, whence the melancholy catastrophe was witnessed by thousands who vied with each other in their endeavours to render assistance, but were scarcely able to succour the persons on board.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 21.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 22.—St. Vincent. Lord Byron born, 1783.
TUESDAY, 23.—W. Pitt died, 1806. Duke of Kent died, 1820.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.
THURSDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul.
FRIDAY, 26.—Brazil discovered, 1498. Dr. Jenner died, 1823.
SATURDAY, 27.—Mozart born, 1756.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 27, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
VOL. XXV.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855.

BELIEVING as we do that the Emperor of Russia has been encouraged to make war, and to persist in it, by the speeches of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and the members of the Society of Friends—which he erroneously imagined to express the sentiments of the British people—we are glad to see that the large and influential constituency of the West Riding have emphatically disavowed participation in the peculiar sentiments of their representative. At the meeting held at Leeds, on Wednesday last, Mr. Cobden reiterated his well-known opinions on the subject of the war, and met with a reception which may well make him doubtful whether he will ever again enjoy the distinguished honour of representing the largest and wealthiest constituency in the kingdom. Mr. Cobden is an admirable debater. It is impossible to hear or read his speeches on any subject and fall asleep over them. If he does not convince, he startles or exasperates; and if he cannot always instruct he invariably manages to interest his audience. But his speech on Wednesday had not the usual heartiness. He had no public enthusiasm to animate him; no sympathetic cheers to encourage and inflame his eloquence. Of all his public displays, it was the most ineffectual. Mr. Cobden, the Democrat *par excellence*, who is all for the "voice of the people" when the voice of the people happens to be in accordance with his own, but who speaks of the same people with most aristocratic scorn when it does not ratify his doctrines, or dares to dissent from his conclusions, has come to the conclusion that his countrymen possess "an immense amount of pride, arrogance, and conceit;" and his address at Leeds was a lecture upon this subject. The burden, if not the text, of his discourse was that everybody and everything is wrong—except Mr. Cobden. No reasoning pleases him but his own. No event—past, present, or prospective—gives him the least satisfaction to remember or to anticipate. The Emperor of Russia is wrong for commencing the war; the Sultan is wrong for being a despot, and for ruling over Mahomedans; Louis Napoleon is also wrong for being a despot, as well as for retaining a portion of the Sultan's African dominions in Algeria; England is wrong in making herself the judge and arbiter of nations, and fighting battles with which she ought to have nothing to do; and has sinned more heinously even than Russia during the last hundred and fifty years as an aggressive and conquering power;—the Ministry is wrong—collectively and individually—in everything that they have done or attempted to do; and Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston are more particularly wrong than the rest, in having spoken favourably and respectfully of the Emperor Nicholas at a time when they were fully aware of the "secret and confidential correspondence," and of the Emperor's plan to kill the "sick man" and give England a share of the plunder to be expected of him;—the

functionaries in every department of the State and the Government are wrong;—the Generals in command are wrong;—the Admirals are wrong;—the press is hopelessly wrong;—and the people are stupidly led astray. Though Mr. Cobden did not in precise terms claim to be infallible, he took care to impress upon his constituents that he never expressed a wrong opinion or advocated a wrong policy upon any great question, foreign or domestic, that has come before the public or the Parliament since he travelled in Russia and emerged into public life with a pamphlet. The country may well ask what this Mentor and guide of the nations requires in the present state of affairs? To make Mr. Cobden Premier? No! To make him Commissary-General in the Crimea, and Mr. Bright a General of Division—as Mr. Monckton Milnes suggested? No! Mr. Cobden advises Peace, and Peace only; and, lest he or his constituents should imperil the blessing, he earnestly recommends them—after having congregated in thousands, to hear him, and to learn how arrantly wrong they and everybody else had been—to go quietly home, and to express no opinion on the subject. But Mr. Cobden does not so ardently long for peace, because he agrees with his friend Mr. Bright and the Society of Friends, for he took especial care to assert that they also are wrong like the rest of the world, and that he "never avowed, uttered, professed, or entertained" their fundamental doctrine that war under any circumstances is contrary to the precepts of Christianity. His opinions have not even the negative merit which those of Mr. Bright and Mr. Sturge may claim, for Mr. Cobden believes war may at some time be necessary and honourable. But that time has not arrived. We ought not, he thinks, to make war against one despot, with a second despot for our ally, a third despot for our client, and a fourth despot for an ally sought but not yet obtained,—especially in a cause which does not interest us, and in which we had no moral or legal call to interfere. The men of Leeds and the West Riding entertained nobler and juster sentiments than these, and the amendment of Mr. Cobden's friends, expressing no opinion on the origin or conduct of the war, but merely stating a desire of immediate peace, was rejected by a large majority; while the original resolution—stating the opinion of the meeting that the war was a great contest forced upon the Allies by the outrageous aggressions of Russia, and ought to be prosecuted with the utmost vigour until safe and honourable terms of peace could be obtained—was carried by acclamation. Manchester stultified itself by coming to no decision upon Mr. Bright's courageous but falsely-reasoned and mischievously-intended letter to Mr. Watkin; but Leeds and the West Riding have refused to act so unworthy a part. They have spoken out as became a great and intelligent constituency, and have given a proof to the Czar that Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright no longer speak the sentiments of the people of England. These gentlemen will not, as they hope, disgust their countrymen with the war; but we hope they will disgust the Emperor Nicholas with it; in which case the people of England may, after all, be very much obliged to them.

His Excellency the Count Walewski, French Ambassador, and the Countess Walewska, returned to London on Wednesday, from a visit to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle; and in the afternoon paid a visit to the Earl of Clarendon, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty has received a succession of distinguished visitors during the week just closed.

His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau arrived on the 12th instant, and remained at the Castle until Monday last. His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen has also been on a visit, and took leave on Tuesday; and on the same afternoon the Earl of Cardigan arrived, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Wellington has succeeded the Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty; and Lord Rivers and Mr. Ormsby Gore have succeeded Lord Byron and General Sir E. Bowater as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

His Excellency the Count Walewski, French Ambassador, and the Countess Walewska, returned to London on Wednesday, from a visit to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle; and in the afternoon paid a visit to the Earl of Clarendon, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street.

We regret to learn that the venerable Countess of Carlisle has been attacked by severe illness, and that but slight hopes are entertained of her Ladyship's recovery.

The Earl and Countess of Erroll left town on Monday for Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire. We are happy to learn the noble and gallant Earl is recovering from the wound he received in the battle of Alma.

The Earl of Lichfield has arrived in town from Scotland. His lordship is still very weak, but we are happy to learn that he is progressing satisfactorily towards recovery.

Viscount Melville, who has recently returned from the East Indies from active duties with his corps, has left town for Edinburgh to assume the command of that district, in the room of General Napier.

We are happy to learn that accounts were received in town on Saturday, from Paris, which announce that Lady Harriet Elliot (daughter of the Earl of Minto) is much better. Lord and Lady John Russell returned to London on Tuesday.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. E. T. Austen at Barfeystone, Kent; the Rev. H. H. Knight to Newton Nottinghamshire; the Rev. J. W. Millard to Shimpling, in Norfolk. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. G. Venables to the newly-consecrated church of St. Paul, Chatham; the Rev. W. D. Long to St. Paul's Church, Bermondsey; the Rev. R. V. Sheldon to St. Matthew's, Liverpool; the Rev. J. Boyle to Stratford, Staffordshire.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT GLYN, OF THE "BRITANNIA."—The following despatch has been received from Vice-Admiral Dundas:

Britannia, in the Dardanelles, December 30, 1854.
SIR,—I beg you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the following statement I consider it my duty (as it may have escaped the observation of their Lordships) to submit for their favourable consideration before I resign the command of the naval forces in the Mediterranean. Early in July last Lieutenant Henry Carr Glyn, of the *Britannia*, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen, and thirty picked seamen of the fleet, were detached on service to Roushchouk, on the Danube, for the purpose of organising the Turkish gun-boats, and throwing a bridge across the Danube at that point. This work was most effectually performed by the great exertions and ability of Lieutenant Glyn and his Serene Highness, who were frequently exposed during these operations to the harassing fire of the enemy. His Excellency Omer Pacha rendered his thanks in person to those officers; and the bridge, which is still standing, has been of great assistance to the Turkish army. It may be necessary to add that both Lieutenant Glyn and Prince Ernest, with their men, suffered materially in health from fatigue and the unhealthy season in which these operations were obliged to be undertaken. Medals were offered to those officers from the Turkish Government, but which they declined; and I trust my Lords will consider their services to be deserving of promotion.—I have, &c.,

J. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

In consequence of the importance, at the time, of the above service, and the very praiseworthy manner in which it was performed, Lieutenant Glyn has been promoted to the rank of Commander.

On Monday morning the *Levant* paddle-wheel steamer sailed from Greenhithe with the last detachment of navvies and 25 horses for the Crimean Railway. For the horses there is three months' fodder on board, together with a portable stable and fittings. There are also several portable houses sent out for the accommodation of the men; and carts, waggons, and trucks for the works. When the railway is completed, the waggons are to be drawn up each ascent with chains or rope by a steam-engine stationed on each hill. As the first and second vessels with men on board are reported to be far on their way to Balaklava, we may expect soon to hear of the wished-for beginning of the line.

GOVERNMENT have engaged the following steamers as regular transports, in addition to those already engaged—viz., the *Amity*, *Emperor*, *Durham*, *Retriever*, and the *Rajah*. The screw-steamer *Amity* arrived at Southampton on Sunday, to take out wooden huts to the Crimea for the English army.

A CANADIAN BRIGADE.—The latest accounts from Quebec state that some gentlemen of the colony, and some members of the Assembly, were seriously contemplating the raising of a Volunteer Brigade—not, as might be supposed, for home duty, but for service in the Crimea. One gentleman, indeed, Mr. Rankin, is said to have offered to raise a thousand men in Upper Canada, as one wing of a brigade to be formed by the two provinces; the other wing to consist, of course, of the descendants of our gallant allies.

THE LONDON MILITIA.—The Lord Mayor, as Lord-Lieutenant for London, has received her Majesty's warrant to embody the whole of the City of London Militia forthwith. The body will assemble, in the first instance, in the Artillery-ground, and when complete will be sent to do garrison duty wherever her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department may appoint. It is supposed that the first visit will be to the Tower. On former occasions they generally took the duty at Deptford, or Greenwich, or Woolwich.

THE PROJECTED VISIT OF THE FRENCH EMPRESS.—The name of *La France* is to be given to one of the first-class men-of-war now building, to commemorate the cordial and warm intimacy that now exists between this country and our allies the French. The great screw three-decker of the *Marlborough*, of 131 guns, building in Portsmouth dockyard, will be the vessel selected to receive this name. She will be ready for launching in March, and it is said that the Empress of the French will, with the Emperor, be present at the launch, and perform the ceremony of naming this splendid ship.

ROYAL COMMISSION PATRIOTIC FUND.—The amount already subscribed to the Patriotic Fund is £550,000. Of this sum £170,000 have already been invested in Government Securities. Number of widows in receipt of relief, 450; children, 650. The students of Stonyhurst College have, from their own private resources, contributed £23 15s.

WILLS, BEQUESTS, AND PERSONALITY.—The Venerable W. Goodenough, M.A., Archdeacon of Carlisle, has left personalty amounting to £50,000; Jedediah Strutt, Esq., of Belper, £140,000; Mrs. Marriott, of Wimbleton House, £50,000; Dame Georgiana Gore, relict of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., £14,000; Lieutenant-Colonel MacKinnon, Coldstream Guards, £45,000; Colonel Samuel Speck, Honourable East India Company's Service, £30,000; Sir John Franklin, £9000; Charles Kemble, £10,000; Mr. Morrell, manufacturer, Fleet-street, £20,000.—The late Mrs. Grooby, of Swindon, relict of the Rev. James Grooby, has left upwards of £10,000 to charitable purposes: to the Church Building Society, £2000; Clergy Society, £2000; Clergy Orphan Society, £200; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £2000; Church Missionary, £1000, and other liberal bequests; and that a new window of coloured glass, with Scripture subject, be placed in the chancel of Swindon church, in memory of her lamented husband, for twenty-five years the Vicar.—The Rev. J. B. Storry, M.A., Vicar of Great Tey, Essex, has bequeathed £100 to each of the following institutions: British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missions to Africa and the East, Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, and the Society for Poor Pious Clergymen; and to the Essex and Colchester Hospital, £50.

THE DISORDER AT BALACLAVA.—The War-office has at last turned its attention to the evils to which we have adverted in another article, arising from the want of proper persons at Balaklava to warehouse the vast quantity of goods lying at the above port. A communication has been forwarded from the War-office to the directors of the London and St. Katharine Dock Companies, requesting them to provide a number of men who are to be dispatched to the Crimea, and who are to be engaged in unloading the vessels upon their arrival, and in placing the various articles in store-rooms that will be provided for that purpose. About 400 men will be required. The wages will be 24s. a week, with rations for the labourers; and £2, with rations, a week, for the foremen; and the men will be under an engagement for two years. A large number of men have offered their services, and above 100 have been approved of. Some of them will be conveyed immediately in the vessels that are bound for the Crimea, and the whole of them will as fast as possible be shipped to that destination, as their services are most urgently required.

THE QUEEN'S COMMENDATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

General Canrobert has issued the following "General Order" upon the receipt of the Queen's despatch relating to the conduct of the French troops at the battle of Inkermann:

[Translation.]

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander-in-Chief is happy to have to communicate to the troops the expressions, most honourable for our arms, in which her Majesty the Queen of England appreciates their conduct at the battle of Inkermann.

The Queen has remarked with graceful satisfaction the vigour with which the troops of her ally, the Emperor of the French, came to the assistance of the divisions of the English army engaged in so unequal a combat. Her Majesty is profoundly sensible of the cordial co-operation of the Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, and of the valiant conduct of that distinguished officer, General Bosquet. She beholds in the cheers with which the soldiers of the two nations mutually encouraged each other during the action proofs of the reciprocal esteem which this campaign and the traits of bravery it has produced have given rise to on both sides.

Her Majesty the Queen of England could not praise in a more flattering manner the attitude of the army at the battle of Inkermann. In marching to the aid of our brave allies we fulfilled a duty which they themselves would fulfil towards us with that valour we know they possess, and so many proofs of which we have witnessed with our own eyes.

Head-quarters before Sebastopol, Dec. 28.

The Commander-in-Chief, CANROBERT.
(Countersigned)

Among the invalids who arrived at Chatham the other day from the Crimea was Sergeant-Major Silver, of the 11th Hussars, who excited some curiosity owing to his dress: he wore a Russian coat and cap, which he took two days after the battle of Alma from a baggage-wagon which they fell in with belonging to the Cossacks.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow in Inches.
		High Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Jan. 12	30.552	40°0	31°0	36°0	+ 0°7	98	N.E.	0.00
13	30.554	40°5	34°1	37°1	+ 1°6	86	N.E.	0.01
14	30.464	40°2	30°0	35°4	- 0°3	89	N.	0.00
15	30.437	35°0	25°9	30°6	- 5°2	95	W.N.W.	0.00
16	30.062	39°0	28°5	34°3	- 1°7	97	N.E.	0.14
17	30.085	30°0	25°3	27°3	- 8°9	96	N.E.	0.11
18	30.107	32°0	21°8	27°9	- 8°5	75	N.E.	0.01

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign - below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.55 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30.02 inches by the afternoon of the 16th; increased to 30.12 inches by the 17th, and decreased to 30.03 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.303 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 14° above to 9° below their average values. The mean temperature of the 17th (27.3°) is the lowest on that day since the year 1830, when it was 22.3°, and that of the 18th (27.9°) is the lowest since 1838, when it was 21.3°.

The mean temperature of the week was 32.7°, being 3.2° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 18.7°, being the difference between the highest reading, 40°5 on the 13th, and the lowest, 21.8° on the 18th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 8.4°.

Snow fell on the 16th and 17th to the depth of about an inch on the level ground, and produced 0.27 in. when melted.

The Weather during the week was fine, and the sky at times nearly free from cloud. Fog was prevalent all day on the 12th.

Lewisham, Jan. 19, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending January 13, the births of 881 boys, and of 825 girls, in all 1706 children, were registered within the metropolitan districts. The average number deduced for the same week in the ten preceding years was 1446. The number of deaths within the same period was 1466, being an increase on the previous week of 62. The mortality of London is still high, as it has been for a long time. The excess above the corrected average for the week was 143. No less than 200 deaths are referable to diseases mostly affecting infants; 19 are referred to small-pox, 25 to measles, 63 to scarlatina, and 65 to hooping-cough. Influenza is on the increase; bronchitis is fatal, and caused 178 cases; pneumonia carried off 139 persons, and consumption 150. In the week 680 persons died under 20 years of age, 193 between 20 and 40, 226 between 40 and 60, 288 between 60 and 80, and 63 at ages exceeding 80 years.

INCREASE IN THE ASSESSMENT OF MIDDLESEX.—At the meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, on Monday, Mr. Greenwell, the vestry-clerk, presented a notification he had received from the magistrates of the county of Middlesex, stating that the magistrates had prepared a new basis or standard for a fair and equal county-rate. The effect of this will be to increase the assessment of the county upwards of another million per annum. The following are a few of the increased assessments of the principal parishes:—St. Marylebone, increased from £97,548 to £1,025,000, or an increased assessment of £37,452; St. Pancras, from £65,612 to £724,500, increase £68,888; Paddington, from £316,200 to £420,000, or an increase of £113,000; St. George, Hanover-square, from £82,732 to £166,900, increase £88,168; St. Luke, City-road, from £153,980 to £166,000, increase £12,020; St. Mary, Islington, from £309,844 to £437,000, increase £127,156; St. John, Hackney, from £164,688 to £237,839, increase £73,151; St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, from £117,624 to £248,500, increase £60,876; St. Luke, Chelsea, from £169,320 to £222,250, increased assessment of £52,320. The parish of St. James, Westminster, is left at its present assessment of £421,948; and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields at its present assessment of £259,296; St. Clement Danes, at its present assessment of £45,324; St. Paul, Covent-garden, at its existing assessment of £44,532; and St. Ann, Soho, is increased from £91,292 to £93,000; whilst St. Margaret's and St. John's is increased from £212,396 to £257,866, or an increase on the assessment of £45,470. This document, showing a total increase on the county assessment of £878,536, was signed by Mr. C. Wright, the clerk to the justices. Mr. Greenwell (the vestry-clerk), in answer to a question, said that, by the operation of the law, an increase of the county valuation had the effect also of increasing the amount paid for police rate. The assessment for the police rate was based upon the county valuation. On the motion of Mr. Clement George, seconded by Mr. Nicholay, a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon so extraordinary an increase in the county assessment, and to wait on the magistrates in reference thereto.

GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS.—A meeting of some of General Sir De Lacy Evans's friends and former political supporters in Westminster took place on Monday evening, at Beanfort-buildings, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of welcoming and congratulating him on his return to England. There were present on the occasion Mr. Prout, Dr. Bainbridge, Mr. Pouncey, Mr. Joseph Parkes, Mr. Geesin, Mr. Labrum, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wright, Mr. George, and various others representing the several parishes of Westminster. An address, embodying the sentiments of the meeting, was read by Mr. Prout, the chairman. It contained an eloquent *résumé* of the long, various, and valuable services of the General, both as a soldier and a politician; and expressed a fervent hope that in a short time his health would be so far re-established as to enable him to resume his parliamentary duties. The chairman stated that he had received a note from the General, in which he said that it was his intention, if possible, to be in town by the end of this week, and that he would most probably receive the deputation on Monday. After an interesting discussion, it was decided that a committee should be appointed to make some verbal alterations in the address, and that those present should be again called together to form a deputation to wait upon the General on his arrival in London.

IMPROVEMENTS NEAR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Some alterations have just been completed in Palace-yard, which will tend very much to the convenience of members and others attending the Houses of Parliament, as well as those who have business to transact in the courts of law. To a person wishing to cross, no place presented so many difficulties as Palace-yard, arising from the number of vehicles which were constantly being driven backwards and forwards during the Parliamentary session and the sitting of the courts. The west, or exposed, side has now been raised in, with the exception of two portions, one for the entrance and the other for the exit of vehicles. Several dozens of lamps have been erected in the centre and at various other parts of the yard, so that the difficulties in the way of the traveller's progress—difficulties so well known to those whose duties call them to the spot at night—will be removed. On the south side of the yard a large and substantial shed, though not very ornamental, has been erected as a shelter in rainy weather for members' horses.

SMITHFIELD-MARKET.—The new cattle-market will shortly be opened. By the Act of 1851 it is declared that from the time to be fixed by the Secretary of State for opening the new market Smithfield-market is to cease to be a market for the sale of cattle and horses. The question will then arise as to what will be done with the open space. The authorities of St. Bartholomew's Hospital have urged upon the Government to keep the space open for the benefit of the inhabitants and of the patients of the institution. The law officers have been consulted as to the right of the Crown to the open space, with the view to its appropriation. It appears that the fields on which the market now stands were granted by a charter of King Charles I., and no buildings were to be erected or permitted by the charter. The stipulation, it is considered, will not be binding after the removal of the market. The law officers are of opinion that the soil of the market will belong to the Crown, and it is submitted whether it will not be proper that her Majesty's pleasure should be taken as to the appropriation of the portion of the market-place to which the title of the Crown extends after the market has been removed under the provisions of the Act of 1851, either as an open square or garden, or in some other manner equally conducive to the health and enjoyment of the public.

MR. PARK'S BUST OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the French Ambassador and Countess Walewska, and several other notabilities, have visited the studio of Mr. Patric Park during the last week, to inspect the bust of the Emperor Napoleon III., just executed in marble by that artist. His Excellency the French Ambassador gave very gratifying testimony to the truth of the likeness, and to the beauty of the bust as a work of art.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE.—Despatches from Vienna state that Baron Baumgartner, the Minister of Finances and Commerce, tendered his resignation on the 11th. It has been accepted. Baron Bruck, whose name is certain to turn up whenever an Austrian Finance Minister is displaced, is spoken of to succeed him. Baron Prokesch, who was formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, is popularly named as Baron Bruck's successor as Ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

THE JEWS IN POLAND.—The recruiting amongst the Jews, and the carrying off (for the military schools) of Jewish children aged from eight to ten, cause amongst that class of inhabitants in Poland indescribable terror and desolation. In all the towns and villages near Kielce nothing but weeping and lamentation are to be heard.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.



THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF SARDINIA.

MARIA THERESA, QUEEN DOWAGER OF SARDINIA, the widow of the gallant unfortunate Charles Albert, died at Turin, on the 12th inst. Her Majesty was the second daughter of the late Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was sister of Leopold II., its actual Grand Duke; she was an Archduchess of Austria. She was born the 21st March, 1801, and became, the 30th September, 1817, the consort of Charles Albert, who resigned the Crown of Sardinia, and died an exile in Portugal in 1849. Her Majesty leaves issue of this marriage two sons—viz., Victor Emmanuel II., present King of Sardinia; and Ferdinand Maria Albert, Duke of Genoa.

MRS. HAMILTON.

THIS lady, who died on the 1st inst., in Bryanston-street, Portman-square, was Elizabeth, widow of the late Governor Henry Hamilton, of Dominica, brother of the Right Honourable Sackville Hamilton, and grandson of Gustavus, first Viscount Boyne—which title was conferred upon him for his distinguished valour and eminent services at the battle of the Boyne under William III. Henry Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton's husband, was Governor of Canada, Bermuda, and Dominica. Mrs. Hamilton was the daughter of Major Wm. Lee, of Bolney-court, Oxfordshire, and was descended maternally from the ancient family of Cunningham of Kilmaura, Scotland, founded by Warnebald, who settled in Cunningham in the twelfth century. The chief line of this ancient race—the Cunninghames of Kilmaura, Earls of Glencairn—became extinct at the decease, in 1796, of John, fifteenth Earl of Glencairn, the friend and patron of Robert Burns.

SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL, BART.

SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL died on the 14th inst., at his town residence, George-street, Hanover-square. He had retired to rest on the previous night at ten o'clock, apparently in his usual health and cheerful spirits, but in the morning, when his servant went to call him, he found his master dead. Sir George was born 13th April, 1792, the eldest son of Sir George Wombwell, the second Baronet, by the Lady Anne Belasyse, his first wife, daughter of Henry, second Earl of Fauconberg, and grandson of Sir George Wombwell, Chairman of the East India Company, who brought back into the family the ancient estate of Wombwell, and was subsequently created a Baronet in 1778. The gentleman whose death we record married, 23rd June, 1824, Georgina, second daughter of the late Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq., of Croyland Abbey, county Lincoln, and leaves four sons, by the eldest of whom he is succeeded.

T. D. SHUTE, ESQ.

THOMAS DEANE SHUTE, Esq., late of Bransham-hill, in the county of Hants, was for many years a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Hants, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1821. He married Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-General William Neville Cameron, E.I.C.'s service, by Charlotte his wife, second daughter of Sir William Gordon, seventh Baronet, of Embo, county Sutherland, and has left issue five sons and six daughters.

Mr. Shute died at his residence, 19, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, on the 24th ult., after a short illness, aged sixty-two.

LORD ROBERTSON.

THE HON. PATRICK ROBERTSON, Lord Robertson, a distinguished Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, died at Edinburgh on the 10th inst. Lord Robertson was son of the late James Robertson, Esq., of Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet. He was born in Edinburgh, in 1794: he passed Advocate in 1815. The clearness of his intellect and the readiness and versatility of his powers soon won him great practice at the Bar. His wit, humour, readiness, and success as counsel in civil actions, and especially when acting for the defence, were proverbial. Robertson was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in November, 1842. A twelvemonth afterwards, on the resignation of Lord Meadowbank, he was promoted to the Bench of the Court of Session. He was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College and University of Aberdeen in 1848.

Lord Robertson's convivial renown was early established. It is now nearly forty years since his friend Lockhart (whom he outlived only a few weeks) wrote of him thus:—

The last of two or three Presidents, Mr. Patrick Robertson, a young counsellor of very rising reputation and most pleasing manners, made his approach to the chair, amidst such a thunder of acclamation as seems to be issuing from the cheeks of the Bacchantes when Silenus gets astride on his ass, in the famous picture of Rubens. Once in the chair there was no fear of his quitting it while any remained to pay homage to his authority. He made speeches, one chief merit of which consisted (unlike epic poems) in their having neither beginning, middle, nor end. He sung songs in which music was not. But over everything that he said there was flung such a radiance of sheer mother-wit, that there was no difficulty in seeing the want of meaning was not involuntary want. By the perpetual dazzle of his wit, by the cordial flow of his good-humour, but above all by the cheering influence of his broad, happy face, seen through its halo of punch steam, he contrived to diffuse over us all, for a long time, one genial atmosphere of unmixed mirth.

Robertson is commemorated by Lockhart in many parts of his "Life of Scott;" Robertson having ever been the dear friend and boon companion of the author of "Waverley."

REAR-ADmirAL SIR RICHARD O'CONOR, K.C.H.

THE death of this gallant officer occurred on the 10th inst., at his residence, 73, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park. Sir Richard was the second son of the late Sir Patrick O'Conor, of Cork, and grandson, maternally, of John Therry, Esq., of Castle Therry, in the same county. He entered the Navy September, 1798, and was, consequently, more than half a century in the service. The rank of retired Rear-Admiral he obtained in 1850. In 1813 he accompanied the expedition to Canada, assisted in the actions of Lake Ontario, and superintended the naval yards on the great Canadian lakes. In 1814 he was Flag Captain to Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo at the capture of Oswego, and was entrusted with the direction of the boats and gun-vessels employed in landing the troops. In 1815 he attained Post rank, and in 1836 was nominated a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order. Sir Richard O'Conor married Hannah, daughter and co-heir of John Ross, Esq., an eminent merchant and East India Director, and had one son, an officer in the H.E.I.C.S., and three daughters, of whom the eldest married a Swiss nobleman, and the youngest, Emily-Clunes, was married, four days only before her father's death, to Maurice James O'Connell, Esq., eldest son of James O'Connell, Esq., of Lakeview, Killarney.

SIR A. F. BARNARD, G.C.B., G.C.H.

GENERAL SIR ANDREW FRANCIS BARNARD, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, was son of the Rev. Henry Barnard, by his wife, daughter of Dr. Robertson, and was grandson of Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Derry, mentioned in Goldsmith's "Retaliation." Andrew Francis Barnard was born in 1773, and entered the British Army, as Ensign of the 90th Foot, in 1794. He first saw active service at St. Domingo, from April to August, 1795; and he accompanied the expedition under General Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, and was at the reduction of Morne-Fortune. He went to the Helder in 1799, and was present in the actions there on the 27th of August, 10th of September, and 2nd and 6th of October of that year. Barnard subsequently shared in the glory of the Peninsula: at Barossa he was severely wounded; he was present at Ciudad-Rodrigo, at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and at Nivelle (where he was again wounded), and at Orthes and Toulouse. During the last four years of the Peninsular strife Barnard commanded the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He received a third wound on the field of Waterloo. The Duke of Wellington had such high opinion of Barnard's martial talents that, on the capitulation of Paris, he appointed him Commandant of the British division occupying the French capital. By George IV., in 1821, Barnard was appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber; and in 1826 was made Esquire to the King. On the accession of William IV., he was appointed Clerk-Marshal in the Royal Household, and for many years prior to her decease he was Clerk-Marshal to Queen Adelaide. He was knighted and created a G.C.B. in 1840, and became a General in 1851. Sir Andrew Barnard was also Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. On the death of General Sir George Anson, in 1849, Sir Andrew was selected by the Duke of Wellington to be Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. The gallant General had a great number of crosses, English and foreign. Sir Andrew died at his residence, Chelsea Hospital, on the 17th inst.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD—has just been taken from among us in the sixtieth year of her age, and the forty-fifth year of her authorship. She herself has told her story to the public so recently, and the main features of her life have still more recently been narrated in the columns of this Journal, that we shall content ourselves on this occasion with but a very few words about one whose name will live while there is a love left among Englishmen for transcripts of rural life drawn with such a convincing air of locality, that they make their way at once to our most pleasing recollections and kindliest sympathies. Her first work was a volume of poems, published in May, 1810, price seven shillings. The volume took. Even the *Quarterly* reviewer,

Those clippers and le



SEBASTOPOL.
ENGLISH FLEET.

ENGLISH ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.
FRENCH ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

THE HEIGHTS OF INKERMAN.

FRENCH CAMP.

RUSSIAN ENCAMPMENT.



TURKISH BATTERY, NO. 1.

(TAKEN BY THE ENEMY, OCT. 25, 1854).

TCHIDJE DE DAGH.

(THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE CRIMEA).

VILLAGE OF TCHERGOUN (IN POSSESSION OF THE RUSSIANS).

ENGLISH CAMP (93RD REGIMENT).

ZOUAVE CAMP. MARINE CAMP.

CASTLE.

BAY.



REVIEW OF THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

(Accompanied by a Map.)

In the interval of comparative inaction between the first abortive attack upon Sebastopol and the renewal of active siege operations, we naturally turn to review the history of this grand enterprise; to criticise the policy of those entrusted with the conduct of it; to inquire how far accident may have influenced the result; and, at the same time, to speculate upon the probable events and issues of the future. With a view of aiding these inquiries we have produced a Map, on a sufficiently large scale, of the country between the river Alma and the harbour of Balaclava, with the course of the march of the Allied armies marked, as well as their halting-places; the spots on which actual engagements have taken place; and the principal features of the siege works, and of the entrenched camp of the besieging army, at the present time. In the discussions upon the siege operations themselves, and various incidental matters connected with them, we have from time to time taken our full share; and in the interests of truth and impartiality we have also fairly recorded the opinions of competent authorities who have written on the subject. Thus, in our paper of the 6th instant, we brought under the notice of our readers an admirable chapter by General Sir Howard Douglas; and this week we light upon an ably-written article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, which, though published anonymously, is evidently from the hand of a man of no small experience and authority. With our map before us, let us now accompany the Reviewer in a critical retrospect of some of the principal incidents of the Campaign of the Crimea. In doing so we will pass over many precedent and collateral matters—as the insufficiency of the invading force, the lateness of the season at which the expedition was commenced (points already sufficiently enforced), and also the mistake of omitting to destroy Odessa as a military dépôt—a dépôt whence the reinforcements were hurried which well nigh destroyed our army on the day of Inkerman. We will say nothing of the omission to occupy the Isthmus of Perekop, as a preliminary to the siege (an omission of less importance, by the way, if accounts of another road of communication having been constructed with the main land on the east be correct); we pass over the transport and landing of the vast Allied army, so admirably planned and executed by Sir E. Lyons, and come at once to the day of Alma as the point of departure.

The terrible slaughter at the battle of Alma, and particularly the heavy loss sustained by the British, is too vividly in the recollection of all to need recapitulation. According to the Reviewer, this excessive loss was attributable to a departure from the plan of attack originally agreed upon by the French and British Commanders, which change itself was owing to the urgent representations of the former, after the operations of the day had commenced. The plan of attack, by his account, was that one French division, under General Bosquet, accompanied by a part of the Turkish contingent, advancing along the sea-shore under the cover of the fire of the ships, should force the heights, and turn the enemy's left flank; the remainder of the French army, when this was accomplished, attacking that part of the Russian centre which rested on the high ground above the village of Almatouk; and that "the English, retaining their inland position, were to wait beyond the village of Burliuk until the French had established themselves on the heights, and were then to turn the Russian right, avoiding as much as possible the fire of the centre batteries." It was after the French had scaled and formed on the heights, and previous to their attack on the left centre of the Russians, that "Marshal St. Arnaud, perceiving that fresh columns of infantry and batteries of heavy artillery were being brought against him, and fearing to be overpowered by a vast superiority of numbers, sent most urgent requests to Lord Raglan to advance without further delay. 'We are massacred!' declare his Aides-de-Camp, in the somewhat exaggerated language of our allies. The moment appeared critical. Regardless of the overwhelming masses of artillery in front, and no longer adhering to the original plan, the British Commander gave the order to move forward." So says the Reviewer; and that the Light Division, the first to attack, broken by the irregular ground, by the burning of the village, and the fording of the river, were not allowed to re-form before charging up the hill: to which last "grave error" is to be attributed the severe loss suffered by three regiments—namely, the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd. All this implies more or less of condemnation of those who had the conduct of affairs; and the writer distinctly charges that "the attempt to storm the strong redoubt in the centre, instead of persevering in the original plan of turning the right flank," "must be attributed to the urgent messages of the French Commander-in-Chief, whose known character for exaggeration might have justified some hesitation before the original plan of attack was completely abandoned." This version of the affair may be true to a certain extent, or it may be altogether erroneous; but certainly, as far as the original plan of operations is involved, it is at variance with Lord Raglan's own account (Despatch, 23rd September), which distinctly states that the English were "to attack the right and centre of the enemy's position," and adds nothing of any modification of the plan when in course of carrying out.

The omission to follow up the successes of the day by pursuit of the enemy, which would have converted their flight into a complete rout, was mainly owing to the want of cavalry and field artillery. But even in the advance upon Sebastopol the Reviewer attributes to the French Commander the delay of an additional day. "Lord Raglan," he says, "desired to march in one day to the Belbec; but Marshal St. Arnaud now objected. The armies therefore halted on the Katscha, and on the following day (the 24th) encamped on the left bank of the Belbec."

We now come to the point where the original plan of the siege—that of an attack on the north side—was abandoned, and the famous flank movement made which brought the Allied forces to their present position on the south of the town. And here again the Reviewer attributes the controlling authority to Marshal St. Arnaud, and gives a version of the motives which influenced him, which does not exactly tally with the account given by Lord Raglan. By Lord Raglan, the alteration of plan is attributed to the fact that "the enemy had established a work which commanded the entrance of the river, and debarred its use for the disembarkation of troops, provisions, and material;" whereas the Reviewer states various strategical reasons as the grounds upon which Marshal St. Arnaud supported this movement;—as that his troops could not encamp on the left bank of the Belbec so as to be in a position to open regular approaches without being exposed to the Russian batteries which commanded the river; that the fleet would have to remain off the Katscha, and disembark on an exposed coast the stores and siege train; the road thence, "which we had no available force whatever to protect, being at the same time exposed to the attack of an enemy in our rear;" adding, "the reason, we believe, which finally determined the flank march was that insisted upon by Marshal St. Arnaud—the inability of his army, from its exposed position, to undertake the siege." This view, we must add, receives confirmation from the despatch of Admiral Hamelin, dated 27th September, off the Katscha: that the sinking of the ships across the mouth of the harbour of Sebastopol and "the external works recently thrown up round Fort Constantine" (works, in combination with others, capable of enfilading the approaches on the northern side) "had determined the sudden change of route." However, upon whatever grounds undertaken, that bold flank march through a thickly-wooded and difficult country to the east of Sebastopol was made, by which we reached Balaclava on the 26th. On the way, at Mackenzie's Farm, our van fell in with the rear of the Russian army, put them to the rout, taking from them much valuable spoil, including Menschikoff's carriage and effects. But it was not for some time afterwards that the real origin and nature of this affair was understood; and it became known that the two hostile armies, in ignorance of each other's movements, had actually been changing places. Prince Menschikoff, after his defeat at Sebastopol, had retired with his army to the south of Sebastopol, where, after a short breathing time, he again set out northward towards Bagtchesar, or Simpheropol, with the intention of taking the Allied army in the rear, in their supposed position on the north of Sebastopol. "The Prince was withdrawing to Simpheropol, and the explanation he has since given of his object, at that time misunderstood, is undoubtedly the true one. From the very beginning he appears to have overrated the force of the Allies. He believed, as was natural enough, that we should besiege Star Fort, and that we were in sufficient strength to interrupt reinforcements and supplies which he was daily expecting from the north. He reckoned upon reaching Simpheropol, as we had reckoned upon reaching Balaclava, unperceived, and from thence, when sufficiently strengthened, threatening our rear and compelling us to raise the siege. The plan was neither ill-devised nor ill-executed. Our movement, as it proved, was more successful, and has probably saved our army from utter destruction."

There is no doubt that the enemy was completely taken by surprise by this movement; that the place was quite unprepared for defence on the south side; and the Reviewer argues that, if it had been vigorously attacked at once, it might have been taken by a *coup-de-main*. We quote the passage, which gives the *pros* and *cons*:

On the appearance of the Allied armies on the heights a panic prevailed in Sebastopol. Steamers and boats of every description were seen coming to and fro in the harbour; long lines of carts, carriages, ladies on horseback, and a

crowd of persons on foot, were observed hurrying along the road leading into the interior. Property of almost every kind appears to have been removed from the town. Almost every deserter and prisoner who has since fallen into our hands declares that, had the Allies at once entered the place, little or no defence would have been attempted, and that the inhabitants were utterly at a loss to account for our inaction. Sir John Burgoyne, it is believed, was of opinion that the place should be summoned to surrender, and that, in case of refusal, we should be justified in at once proceeding to the assault. Several of the ablest and most experienced officers in the British army (amongst whom may be mentioned the late Sir George Cathcart), and, we understand, in the French army also, thought that a *coup-de-main* would be successful, and would be attended with comparatively but small loss. The reasons assigned against this summary proceeding were, that it was inconsistent with humanity thus to treat a town which was filled with women and children; that to assault a place which would fall by a regular siege could never be justified in case the attempt should end in a reverse or a disaster; and that, even if we took possession of the southern part of the town, we could not hold it for any length of time, under the guns from the opposite forts, and from the ships. Such reasons appear to us, we confess, to be inconsistent with the state, resources, and numbers of the Allied armies, and with the time and mode in which we had entered upon this campaign. Had they been valid, it was more than mere error and want of foresight to throw an army into the Crimea without a reserve or the means of carrying on a protracted siege; for it was only the possibility of taking the place by a *coup-de-main*, as we have already observed, which could justify the expedition.

We will not describe in detail the subsequent delays complained of by the Reviewer; we arrive at the main and important fact that three weeks elapsed after the arrival of the Allies on the heights before their batteries were ready for the attack; and that, in the meantime, the Russians made unparalleled exertions—men, women, and children working in common—to defend the south of the town; that, in fact, all the works which the Allies have hitherto been besieging were those constructed in that interval after their arrival. When the extensive and solid nature of these new works was pointed out to the chief British engineer, he is said to have replied, "that they were only built to be knocked down again." The difficulty of knocking them down, however, has since been but too well established. The first day's experience of the combined land and sea attack dispelled the too confident expectations of the besiegers. "Who," writes the Reviewer, "could watch the fall of that day without a heavy heart? We had failed, and a long and terrible struggle was in store for us. We had foolishly underrated the enemy's resources, and had allowed him to put forth his strength. An occasional explosion in the Russian batteries, or a well-directed shot, might raise, for a time, the enthusiasm of our men, but it was too evident to all reflecting persons that we had entered unprepared upon a gigantic undertaking."

The fatal error, rendered unavoidable by our insufficient numerical force, of attacking the place only on one side, instead of investing it all round, which has been so often pointed out by ourselves, and has been strongly urged by Sir Howard Douglas, is also commented upon by the Reviewer; who, in addition, goes into many details as to the deficiency in quantity and inferiority in power and quality of our material—guns too few and too weak, shells which would not explode, &c. One passage on this head shall suffice. It refers *inter alia* to a point which we have not before seen mentioned:

But with what means at our command had we undertaken to besiege a strong-hold almost unequalled for its strength and the extent of its resources? History scarcely presents an instance of a more ill-digested scheme! We had brought with us a siege-train of sixty guns, including mortars, nearly all of a calibre inferior to those of the enemy. The French had a larger number, but they were of brass, and consequently inferior for all purposes to those of the besieged. In order to arm even three batteries we were compelled to dismantle our ships and to employ our seamen. More than 500 rounds can rarely be discharged from one gun, on account of its liability to burst and the enlargement of the vent. Few guns, indeed, will bear much above 600 rounds. As during the first day we had fired above 100 rounds from each gun, if we had continued at this rate, in less than six days our batteries would have been disabled. The amount of ammunition available was so small that it would have been completely expended in about five days. Some of the most useful guns had only been supplied with one hundred and twenty rounds each. The number of our artillery-men was so inadequate to the working of the siege guns that we were compelled to cease our fire during the night; and thus the enemy was able to repair un molested the damage done to his earthworks during the day. Even to keep up a moderate fire from sunrise to sunset, and to have the proper reliefs for night-work, the officers and gunners were only every alternate eight hours off duty, which, deducting nearly an hour, the time required to go from the camp to the trenches, left but six for food and repose—an amount of labour which human nature could not long endure.

The neglect to defend the eastern extremity of the plateau whereon our army is encamped, which laid us open to two attacks (one resulting in the immortal, but costly, battle of Inkerman), has been pointed out again and again; and, in now alluding to it, it is only to direct the reader's attention to the precise spot in question, which is marked on the map. The scene of the previous battle of Balaclava is also indicated. Our purpose in all that we produce on this matter is to afford correct information as materials for history, and not to take any share in the party quarrels, the scenes of crimination and recrimination which have agitated and still agitate the public mind on this subject. We need hardly add, therefore, in conclusion, that in citing some of the principal points in the able article which we have just had under consideration, we have avoided touching upon those passages in which strong opinions of the conduct of Ministers and other individuals are expressed. That serious errors have been committed in the course of the campaign cannot be denied; but this is not the moment to discuss at whose door they lie.

COMPLIMENTS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—Some time ago the *Stromboli* was sent in towards the batteries of Sebastopol with a flag of truce, in order to take back a Russian artillery officer in exchange for Lord Dunkellin. Sir Edmund Lyons took advantage of this opportunity to send as a present a cheese to the Russian Admiral, with whom he had been acquainted in former days. On the 15th ult. the compliment was returned. A fourteen-oared boat came out from the town and brought a deer as a present back to the Admiral, together with a polite letter from the Russian Admiral, in which the passage occurs, that "The Russian Admiral remembers with pleasure the time of his acquaintance with Sir Edmund, and regrets not to have seen him for so long, except the other day, when he came in rather close with the *Agamemnon*."

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—On Monday afternoon the Duke of Newcastle forwarded letters to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge-cottage, Kew, from the Duke of Cambridge, now staying at Malta. The Royal Duke has removed to that island to see what effect the change of air may have on his debilitated health, which at Constantinople was one day favourable, the next indifferent. His Royal Highness fully intends to remain at Malta to try and recruit his health, in order that he may return to the British army in the Crimea immediately after its restoration, and will not hear of coming home until all other means have failed. His Royal Highness was compelled to keep his room when the last letters were dispatched.

MORE SUFFERING FOR POLAND.—The kingdom of Poland is about to be visited with a heavy impost, which few of the inhabitants will be able to afford. The Treasury at St. Petersburg has, in consequence of the increased expenses, called upon the Polish Treasury for an increase to its present contribution of 9,000,000 of silver roubles. It is expected that to meet this demand the land-tax will be increased to six times its present amount, payable in twenty-four instalments. Local authorities affirm that the proprietors will not be able to meet these demands even in twice as many instalments, and therefore great exertions will be made to induce the Polish Government to find some other source of income.

RUSSIAN SPIES.—It is impossible to hear of such surprises as that of last night without being struck by the idea that the camp police is not quite so well organised as could be wished. It seems that the Russians get very good information about everything going on in the Camp. Who knows, for instance, whether it was not the knowledge of the preparations made to receive them which induced them to give up the idea of a grand sortie on St. Nicholas' day? The Russian spies take advantage of the circumstance that there are two armies, and they appear in the English lines as Frenchmen, and vice versa, as several cases have recently proved. The French have their gendarmerie, which keeps a very sharp look-out, so that these spies have not much chance; but everybody may freely pass the English lines without ever being questioned. It is very difficult to impress the English soldier with the necessary vigilance, so that several general orders have from time to time been published exhorting the men to challenge every soul coming towards them, and to fire in case no answer is returned.—*Letter from the Camp, Dec. 21.*

A WEALTHY BEGGER.—The Dundee parochial authorities have advertised for the heirs of a travelling beggar, named John M'Kay, supposed to have belonged originally to Caithness, who died lately in a lodging-house in the Hilltown of Dundee, and was buried at the expense of the parish. The parochial officers found in the pocket of a coat which had been worn by the deceased a coarse leather pocket-book, containing six bank deposit receipts for sums amounting in the whole to £700. The bank receipts are all dated during the last year, and are respectively by the Bank of Scotland, Union Bank, Commercial Bank of Scotland, and British Linen Company, all dated at Edinburgh, and two, dated at Dundee, by the Dundee Banking Company and the Dundee branch of the Western Bank of Scotland.

MUSIC.

THE production of Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew's new oratorio, the "Nativity," at St. Martin's-hall, on Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, created extraordinary interest. The appearance of a work of this severe and elevated class, from the pen of a female musician, was an occurrence absolutely unprecedented; and Mrs. Bartholomew's high and long-established reputation as a thorough artist gave every reason to anticipate a successful result. This expectation has not been disappointed. The "Nativity" is a work of very great beauty and considerable grandeur. It possesses, moreover, originality and independence of style; it is not, like most of the recent productions of this class, a string of reminiscences of modern composers, especially Mendelssohn. Mrs. Mounsey has nourished her mind by an extensive study of the great masters of all ages and countries; and it is especially to be observed that she has not neglected the composers, both ecclesiastical and secular, of her own country. There is an English character about her music which, in these days, when most of what is called new music in this country is only German music at second-hand, gives it novelty and freshness. This English character, too, makes the music akin to the poetry to which it is adapted—enabling the singer to speak every word with its true emphasis and accent, a merit in vocal music as great as it is rare.

The libretto is by the composer's husband, Mr. Bartholomew, a gentleman well known in the musical world as the friend and literary assistant of Mendelssohn. The subject is indicated by the title; it is a connected series of Scriptural passages, selected from the Prophets and the Apostles, relative to the advent and birth of our Saviour. It is compiled with great taste and judgment. The oratorio is a short work, in one part, and occupying little more than an hour in performance, though it was longer on Wednesday evening, owing to a circumstance which must have been gratifying to the composer—the number of pieces that were encored. The principal singers were Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Huddart, Miss Bleaden, Miss Palmer, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Weiss, all of whom acquitted themselves laudably; and Mr. Hullah's well-trained choristers sang with their usual clearness and precision. The finest parts of the work were the airs and concerted movements for the principal voices. The choruses, written in a plain and simple style, were frequently grand and solemn, but they were somewhat deficient in elaboration, and in that profundity of combination and richness of effect which choral music requires. The orchestral accompaniments were ingenious and beautiful, showing great skill in that difficult branch in the art. The performance was most successful. The hall was crowded to the doors; the principal pieces were encored; and, at the conclusion, the fair composer, being loudly called for, was led into the orchestra by Mr. Hullah, and greeted with loud applause from every part of the Hall.

WORCESTER AMATEUR CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening the amateurs of Worcestershire gave a concert in the New Music-hall at Worcester, for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. The room was appropriately decorated with festoons of laurels suspended from the pillars; conspicuous above the orchestra, were the monograms "V. N.", the words "Alma" and "Inkerman," tastefully executed in flowers and wreathed in laurel; while over all floated the national flags of the Allies. The audience numbered nearly five hundred of the *élite* of the city and county, among whom were noticed the Mayor of Worcester, Earl Beauchamp, Lady G. Lygon, Lady M. Coventry and party, Lord Sandys and party; the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Pepys, Lady Ward and party; the Dean of Worcester and Mrs. Peel and party; the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington and Lady Pakington, Lady Keane, Hon. and Rev. J. Somers Cocks, Hon. and Rev. W. Talbot and Mrs. Talbot; Sir E. Lechmere and Hon. Lady Lechmere, Sir A. Campbell, Lady Winnington, Lady Piggott, Sir Offley Wakeman, Sir C. Hastings, Major Webb and the officers of the Worcestershire Militia, &c. It would be invidious to criticise the efforts of amateurs in aid of such a cause, but among the solo performers the songs of the Hon. Mrs. D. Ward, Mrs. Pipcock, and Miss Sandys excited the greatest and most deserved applause. The choruses, especially the music of "Macbeth," were given with great effect and precision—thanks to the careful training and able conductorship of Mr. Dove, who has devoted the greatest pains to the rehearsals. The accompaniments of Mr. Jones left nothing to be desired. Dancing concluded the entertainments. We expect that a large sum will be realised.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.—The version of M. Casimir Delavigne's tragedy of "Louis XI," which was produced on Saturday, is by Mr. Dion Borcicault, and has been accomplished in the most admirable manner. Whatever was feeble in his author has been strengthened; whatever was diffuse has been abridged; and where more development was wanted, that has been lavishly and skilfully supplied. In this manner an effective French tragedy has been made a more effective English one. The Royal hero of the poem is particularly one of those historical individualities that are especially suited to the purpose of fiction, and has attracted the attention of Sir Walter Scott, as well as that of the French dramatist. The character of this extraordinary monarch may be regarded under many aspects. M. Delavigne, however, in his dramatic portraits, has taken but one side of the historical—the perfidious and hypocritical of the King, with the irritability arising from disease and remorse, without those decided qualities of political prudence and determination by which, with all the evil of his nature, he was appointed to be a benefit to the State over which he governed. He keeps out of sight, too, the wrongs Louis had suffered from the Barons, whom he had sought to oppress; and heaps upon his memory as actual guilt the suspicions of the chroniclers. The dramatist selects his points with skill, and prefers those which impart consistency to the picture. We have in the drama, therefore, the irascible but politic Monarch, opposed by *Charles the Bold*, in the person of the *Duke of Nemours*, put on his defence and escaping from danger by the force of cunning, which, in his case, is made to be the wisdom of the coward, and those fortuitous events of which the unscrupulous are never slow to take advantage. *Louis* is also portrayed as dastardly and superstitious, trusting in religious ceremonial, expecting miraculous aid, pleading for absolution on confession without repentance, and in his last moments making a contract with Deity for forgiveness. All these points were powerfully delineated, all eminently dramatic, and some of them so far from being theatrical that they required the genius of the actor, and the prestige of his reputation, to carry them safely through. Here is, indeed, the great actor's true triumph—that he can soar above the conventionalities of the stage, and gain a decided success for a difficult situation, and one so sacred in its attributes that the religious sentiment of an audience is touched, and trembles along the line of impulse. Mr. Kean did this, and therefore we use the word "genius" advisedly; and the more so, because in the wonderful effort that he made he had no model, and was left to his own unaided resources. It is thus that original characters test an actor's powers and add to his reputation. Old parts bring him into comparison with older performers, and no one has suffered more from the charge of imitation than Mr. Kean. That charge must now vanish. His *Louis XI* is indebted for nothing to any prototype whatever; and is full of truth, nature, and force. The whole man was there; with that underlip expressive of perpetual pain, those tottering limbs, and that feeble voice, occasionally all the more emphatic in its crises of agony—with its remorse, its suspicion—the paternal jealousy and love—the feelings of the man, the instincts of the Monarch: with all its contrasts, moral and physical—we repeat, the entire design of the poet in this masterly portrait was unreservedly interpreted by the actor. Had the part been written for Mr. Kean, it could not have suited him more exactly. Well, too, was he supported—by Mr. Ryder in *Cotier*, and Mr. Mellon in *Tristan L'Hermitte*; the former being the most important. The physician who exercised such mysterious influence over the mind and conduct of so subtle a Monarch, is a unique character, and requires special qualities, which Mr. Ryder brought to its performance. Mr. Graham, in *Comines*, also was effective; as were, likewise, Miss Leclercq as the *Dauphin*, and Miss Heath as *Marie*: Mr. Meadows was excellent as the *Barber-Minister*, *Oliver le Dain*. The appointments of the drama were picturesque and appropriate; but we are happy to add that it depends much more upon its intrinsic merits as a poem than as a stage spectacle. We have no doubt of its prolonged success, and welcome it as a test of the public taste, the results of which cannot but be beneficial to the best interests of the theatre. The skill with which the tragedy has been adapted to the English stage is altogether admirable—such, indeed, that we are inclined to name the adaptation not only a translation, but an apotheosis of the original. Foreign masterpieces may thus be allowably placed on the English boards; and, were the practice confined to them, there would still be "ample room and verge enough" for native talent. The house was crowded, and at the conclusion Mr. C. Kean was summoned before the curtain, and experienced an ovation which must have been as gratifying as it was well merited. Mr. Kean has as yet done nothing so well calculated as this performance of *Louis XI* to ensure him what may rightly be called *fame*, as distinguished from mere reputation. In most of its qualities, moreover, it is unapproachable, being in them *sui generis*; and Mr. Kean, in relation to them, must remain "himself alone," until the stage be forgotten.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. H. Spicer's "Alcestis" was produced on Monday with distinguished success. With us the subject of this charming play, as treated by Euripides, has ever been "a thing of beauty and a joy"; and in this its modern form—though filtered through divers French versions, operatic and dramatic—the beauty of the original idea still continues, notwithstanding the objections that may be validly entertained against the variations in its treatment. Racine and Alferi, as well as some inferior French adapters, have all tried their powers upon this fine and exquisitely pathetic theme; but hitherto it has been a stranger to the English stage. Miss Vandenhoff has been selected as the fittest representative of a classic heroine, and justified by her admirable acting the judgment by which she had been chosen. The action is divided into three scenes, separated by the fall of the curtain. The first tells the tale of Apollo's relations with Admetus, sets forth his love for Alcestis, as also his excessive love of life, his wife's sympathy with which feeling is very beautiful. The second act exemplifies her devotion, her resignation, her death; brought into contrast with her husband's hospitality towards Hercules, and the revs of the strong man in the house of the widowed. This contrast is exceedingly well managed; nor must we omit here to praise Mr. Stuart for the broad and classic style in which he realises the situation. The third part shows the affectionate victim in her tomb, and also the triumph of Orcus, or Death in his proper person, insulting the group of mourners. But Hercules enters, and subdues the exulting Shadow, who, being vanquished, consents with an oath to restore Alcestis to her husband. Then follows the pathetic scene in which she is brought back to Admetus, his refusal to entertain her as a second wife, his recognition of her as his first, and her restoration to complete consciousness. Euripides throughout this scene makes her silent, which in a purely dramatic sense is right; but a stage effect is got out of her restoration to sight and speech, which gave to Miss Vandenhoff a splendid opportunity for a fine classic attitude. Gluck's music was employed in the chorus, consisting of sixty persons; Sir H. Bishop presided over its execution; and the audience, as we have already intimated, crowned the whole performance with enthusiastic plaudits.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week is fated to be again drawn blank by sportsmen, as far as steeplechasing is concerned; but if the present frost continues it will delight the heart of many a stud-groom who sees his favourites growing sadly stale, and play havoc with several coursing meetings. Of these, Bradwardine is fixed for Tuesday; Bigrar Club for Tuesday, &c.; Southminster for Tuesday and Wednesday; Durham Union and Hewell for Wednesday; and the Amicable (Hampton), and Oswestry (Porkington), for Thursday.

That evergreen steeplechaser, Peter Simple, and Half-and-Half, are to be disposed of at Tattersall's next Monday, as well as some nineteen hunters. Glenalvon is also in the market, as well as Orinoco and three others of Mr. John Stanley's horses; and the same may be said of the celebrated greyhound Barabbas, and three of his high-bred kennel companions.

The days of suspense before the publication of the Chester Cup weights, &c., have been of course accompanied by some wild betting on that event, in which Calamus, the horse who, to Job Marson's bitter chagrin, would not leave the St. Leger post, has most unaccountably figured. There is no surer way to spite an owner than for a party to get up a few sham bets about a horse before the weights are out, as it invariably causes the handicapper to put on a few pounds extra, for fear of being thought to have "stood in." St. Hubert is also in great force both for the 2000 Guineas and the Derby; in the former of which The Nailer, Dirk Hatteraek, Strood, Claret, Lord of the Isles, and Bonnie Morn are all entered. His chance for the former race is far from being contemptible; and, with Scythian and Virago in the stable, John Day, sen., is not likely to make a great mistake as to his powers. It seems that Cruiser will most certainly be the Danebury Derby horse; and, though small, he is a very clever son of the "golden bay" Venison, whose last batch of foals appear as two-year-olds this year. He has only appeared once—viz., in the Criterion, when he ran a good second to Para, whose jockey is said to have backed him for the Derby immediately after the race.

The lists of horses, with the different trainers, are now beginning to be published. W. Butler numbers 23; Dockeray, 22; Cooper, 15; Osborne, 26; Scott, 59; Hayhoe, 16, among whom King Tom again ranks.

Some of Alderman Copeland's horses are now with Saunders, and it is said that Prince, who had not ridden for some five years, since his connection with the Eglington stable ceased, till he reappeared towards the close of last season, is regularly engaged to Lord John Scott. The old backers of Claverhouse, who, it will be remembered, won not much short of £3000 in his two-year-old career, and then stopped as if he was shot, after running about 300 yards in Daniel O'Rourke's Derby, were not a little amused to hear lately that he had been turned into an officer's charger, and that, but for some delay at Varna, he would have carried his owner in the fatal charge at Balaclava. He was the most chicken-hearted of horses, and was not only lighter in his three-year-old season than he was the year before, but his trainer told us that he at last quivered all over like an aspen whenever he was saddled for a race.

Hunting goes on merrily, and the Pytcheley are said to have had another great run from Naseby. A good story is told of the Cleveland hounds, and their adventures with a bag-fox lately. When first turned down he ran a mile and a half, and earthed in the flue of an 'old hothouse wall. Being dislodged from thence, he sought a drain, and when dug out for the second time succeeded in giving them the slip altogether, in a manner which the huntsmen can never yet account for. This is almost as much calculated to put "the bag" (and all the whipping round large cages, and attaching of weights to the foxes when out at exercise, which the system entails) out of fashion as the celebrated scene at a London station some three or four years back. In that instance the fox which a certain noble sportsman (who was snugly seated in scarlet in his first-class) was taking to turn down that very morning before his hounds escaped from its basket, and rushed up and down the platform, with all the porters and the booking-clerks at its heels, and finally ensconced itself, yapping furiously, among a pile of newspapers under the book-stall.

Peculiarly large vermin seem to have been falling victims of late to those village sportsmen who love to wander with a faithful wire-haired Dandy Dinmont at their heels; as, in addition to the monster fox and badger which we lately alluded to, a polecat has just been killed in one of the border counties which measured, according to the local journal, two feet from the nose to the tail.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Rev. Robert Serjeant, the active and zealous honorary secretary of the three last musical festivals in Worcester, has been presented with a testimonial, consisting of a silver candelabrum and salver, of the value of £150. At the presentation of the plate at the Guildhall, highly complimentary acknowledgments of Mr. Serjeant's exertions were made by the Earl Beauchamp, the Right Hon. Sir J. L. Pakington, Sir E. H. Lechlumere (who was the chairman), the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, Sir O. P. Wakeman, the Canons Wood and Cocks, the Mayor, Admiral Powell, J. S. Pakington, Esq., &c.

SALE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PROPERTY.—The estate of Rainey, formerly the property of King Louis Philippe, was offered for sale by auction at Versailles, last week, at the upset price of 990,000f. Four companies presented themselves to bid; a company represented by M. Olagnier, notary at Paris; a third by M. Parent and Schaken, builders; and a fourth by M. Mouton, ex-director of the Charleroi Railway. After some keen competition the Compagnie Générale Immobilière offered 1,550,000f.; but M. Olagnier's company made a bidding of 1,551,000f., and the estate was knocked down to it at that price.

REDUCTION OF OCEAN POSTAGE.—The American Government has adopted the principle of Ocean Penny Postage between the United States and Australia, and a postal convention has just been concluded between Great Britain and France which virtually establishes a half-penny rate for the sea-transit between the two countries. The whole charge for a single letter from any town in Great Britain to any town in France, and vice versa, is to be fourpence; that is, one penny for the present English inland rate, twopence-halfpenny for the present French inland rate, and a halfpenny for the future transit by mail-steamer from shore to shore. This can only be the commencement of that great and beneficial change which must shortly bestow upon the people of all lands the inestimable privilege of a universal Ocean Penny Postage. Petitions should again flow in freely to the ensuing Parliament praying for the early adoption of this enlightened measure.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.—In the opening of the North-Riding of the Tipperary Quarter Sessions at Nenagh, on Friday, last week, the assistant barrister, Mr. Serg. Howley, congratulated the grand jury on the present condition of their county, the great mass of the population of which appeared industrious, prosperous, and well-conducted.

AMONG the recent departures from the Crimea for England was Sir George Brown's grey horse on which he rode at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. Eleven balls have been extracted from the horse; it is fast recovering, and Sir George hopes to ride his faithful steed once more in Hyde-park.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PENTHESILEA.—Assuredly you can take the Knight. Before attempting to play again, procure some treatise on the game, and learn the moves and powers of the men. Without this preliminary knowledge, it is mere waste of time to sit down to Chess.

K.M., St. John's-wort.—Casting constitutes a move. See notice above to "Penthesilea."

E. H., Ireland.—No such phrase as "black-move" is known in Chess. In the passage you cite, where the author says he has seen many who "are willing enough to take back moves," he means simply when retract or take back their moves back when they think they are bad.

SCHILLING.—With the addition of "and White is to mate," we will say, in four moves, it is understood that mate will be given in *one of every possible defence*.

Black can adopt. 2. When mate can be effected in less than the stipulated number of moves.

M. L. G.—Its prototype is the following, which, if we mistake not, is the composition of Mr. Silas Angus, and was published at least ten years ago. White, K at K B sq, Q at Q Kt 4th, Kt at K 4th. Black, K at K 6th. White to mate in three moves. The original was infinitely preferable to the copy.

JEVENTUS.—The Problem in question is one of the masterpieces constructed by the Rev. H. Bolton, and first appeared in a Treatise on the Game, by Mr. Lewis.

E. H., Riles, Stuttgart.—Your comments and Solutions are correct; but the last Problem with which you favoured us required some emendation.

DE R., Paris.—Safely received, and acknowledged by the usual channel immediately.

COTTON.—The Manchester Chess-club meets daily, at their rooms in Ridgefield. Apply for admittance to Mr. Kipping, the Hon. Sec.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—For full particulars of the proposed Chess Meeting at Leamington we must refer you to the Rev. W. Temple, of Leamington.

CANTERBURY.—The match between Mr. Brown and the Belgian Amateur, Mr. Jansens, has terminated in favour of the English player by a large majority.

2. That by correspondence between Oxford and Cambridge has not yet concluded.

3. The President of the Paris Cercle des Echecs is the Due de Carignon.

OMEGA.—THE GREAT FRENCH TOURNAY.—The arrangements, we have reason to know, are proceeding satisfactorily. M. St. Amant, who has so long been absent from the Chess world, except in name, has issued an address in the Paris Journals, calling upon all true amateurs to assist in an undertaking so well calculated to promote the interest of Chess and announcing his intention of again resuming the position he so worthily occupied as the head of the French school. We are in daily expectation of receiving this appeal, and the list of subscriptions already collected.

A. C., Canterbury.—He can castle, if he has not moved.

M. S. M., Preston.—No. It requires four moves. Look at the diagram again.

E. H., Norwich.—We expressly mentioned that many answers were unavoidably postponed.

ANTRICARY.—The only authentic history of Oriental Chess is that by Dr. Forbes, now publishing in our columns. See the last three or four chapters, which are full of interest, and read like page from the "Arabian Nights."

W. C., Dalton.—Of course, by pen and ink, or pencil. How otherwise could they record their moves?

2. The "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn, Covent-garden.

T. B., Portman.—The remaining work is not at all scarce or valuable.

ENCHE.—See the notice above to W. C., Dalton.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.—No. 568, by Barry, Mr. Toots, Dr. Faustus, A. B. D., Czar, M. P., Haddock, D., J. A. M., Peter, Fakenham, Monet, C. C. L., Oxoniensis, Crux, Perseus, V. T. N., Galus, Upton, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS.—By E. H., Norwich; Haddock, D., Phoenix, Miles, Onesiphorus, M. V. D., D. D., Rev. S. L., Lunakin, H. B. Barton, J. A. M., are correct. All others are wrong.

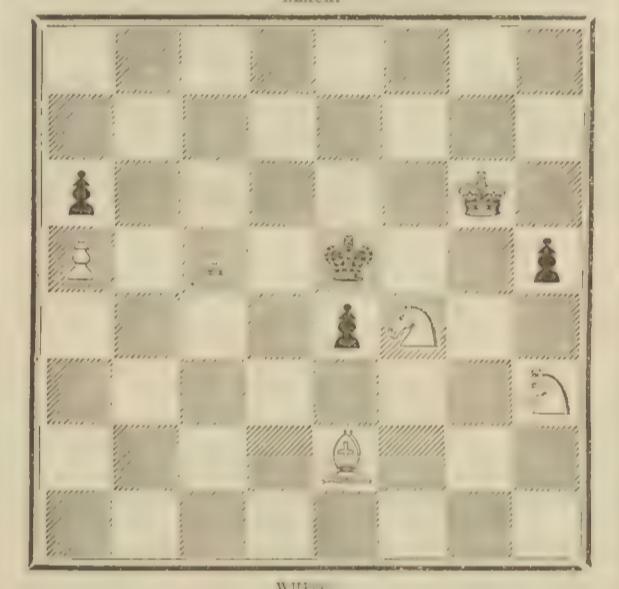
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 569.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q B 5th (ch) R to Q 4th (best) 2. Q to Q 8th R takes R
(Black has several ways of playing at his second move, but none, it will be found, by which he can delay the mate.)
3. Q takes Kt (ch) K takes Q 4. Kt mates

PROBLEM NO. 570.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following Game, which presents an interesting variation in the attack of the Evans' Gambit, was played between Mr. G. B. FRASER and another member of the Dundee Chess-club.

WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. G.) WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 15. P to K B 4th (d) Kt takes K B
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd 16. Q takes Kt B takes Q Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th 17. P to K 5th B takes K P
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P 18. P takes B Q takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd K B to Q B 4th 19. B to K B 4th Q to K 2nd
6. P to Q 4th P takes P 20. Kt to K 6th (ch) B takes Kt
7. Castles P to Q 3rd (e) 21. P takes B P to K B 3rd
8. P takes P B to Q Kt 3rd 22. K R to K B 3rd (f) Kt to Q 5th
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Q B to K Kt 5th 23. K R to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
(a) (b) 24. K R to Q Kt 3rd Q R to K S Q to K S
10. Q to Q R 4th K to Q 5th (c) 25. Q R to K S Q to K S
11. K Kt to Kt 5th K Kt to K B 3rd 26. Q takes Q B P Q takes Q
12. P to Q 5th Kt to K 4th 27. R takes Q Kt to K 2nd
13. K R to K 5th B to Q 5th 28. R takes Q P— and Black resigned.

(a) This move is unusual, and has never yet been analysed as it deserves; but Mr. Fraser is mistaken if he supposes it a novelty. If he will refer to page 139 of the "Chess-players' Handbook," he will find it occurs in a finely-played game, wherein Messrs. Perigal and Pulling, in consultation, do battle against the celebrated German, Popert. In a note, the author of the "Handbook" observes, "This is not the customary move, but it may be adopted without disadvantage, and requires great care in answering."

(b) The capital little game we have just mentioned proceeds as follows:—

9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd 15. R takes K P Q to her 2nd
10. P to K 5th P takes P 16. R takes B (ch) P takes R
11. Q B to Q R 3rd Q Kt to Q R 4th 17. K to K 5th Q to her B 4th
12. K R to K S Q takes B 18. R to K S Q Kt to Q 5th
13. Q to her B 4th (ch) P to Q B 3rd 19. Kt takes Kt Q B P takes Kt
14. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q B to K 3rd 20. Q to K 5th (ch) K to Q S Q to K S

(c) If, instead of moving the King, a *coup de resource*, suggested by an amateur, of Oxford, Black now captures the Kt, White immediately advances his Q Pawn, and has a still better game than in the present case.

(d) The attack is sustained with great spirit and ingenuity at this point.

(e) Very well played. If Black take the Kt with Pawn, he obviously loses his Queen by the Bishop taking Q Pawn, discovering check.

(f) Taking the Kt, and then sacrificing the Rook, though a tempting line of play, would have been imprudent, we believe; for, suppose—

22. B takes Kt P takes B 24. R to K B 4th K to Q 2nd
23. R takes P (ch) Q takes R And White will have given up too much to do more than draw the game.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following is one of several Games placed at our disposal, which were lately played in a *petite* Tournay, got up by the amateurs of New York:—

(Queen's Gambit)

BLACK (Mr. Perrin) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. Perrin) WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th 11. K Kt to K 5th K B to K B 3rd (b)
2. P to Q B 4th P takes P 15. P to K B 4th K B to K B 3rd (c)
3. P to K 3rd P to K 4th 16. K to R 2nd Q to Q 3rd
4. K B takes P P takes P 17. Q to B 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
5. P takes P K Kt to K B 3rd 18. Kt takes Q B Kt takes Kt
6. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Q Kt to Q 2nd 19. P to K B 5th K Kt to K 2nd
7. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to K 3rd 20. B to K B 4th B takes Kt (d)
8. K B to Q Kt 3rd K B to K 2nd 21. Q takes B Q to Q 2nd
9. Castles Castles (a) 22. R takes Kt (e) Q takes R
10. P to K 3rd P to Q B 3rd 23. R to K S Q (e) Q to K B 3rd
11. R to K sq K Kt to Q 4th 24. B to K 5th Q to K R 3rd
12. Q Kt to K 4th Q B to K B 4th 25. R to K 4th K to K R 4th
13. Q Kt to Kt 3rd Q B to K 3rd 26. R to K 4th, and wins.

* It is much to be desired that winners and losers both, in Chess games, would send their names. Our half our interest in a contest is lost where we are ignorant who were the competitors.

(a) Better to have played the Q B to K Kt 5th—a move that generally proves very troublesome in the present opening.

(b) Lost time, as the next move shows.

(c) To prevent the danger threatened by his adversary playing P to K B 5th.

(d) The termination is lively and interesting; though, from the game generally, we should judge that Mr. M. played, on this occasion, below his usual force, or is no match for Mr. Perrin without some odds.

(e) We should rather have wound up the business as follows:—

23. B to K 5th P to K 3rd 24. P takes P, and wins.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl of Carlisle delivered a lecture in St. George's Hall, Bradford, last week, on behalf of the Early-closing Association there; the subject being "The Poetry of Gray."

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria has sent a brilliant ring to Herr Auerberger, of Munich, the publisher of a beautiful engraving of Perugino's "Entombment."

The Academy of the Beaux-Arts on Saturday last appointed M. A. Thomas its president, and M. H. Lemaire its vice-president.

Sir John Bowring proceeds on a mission to Siam shortly in one of her Majesty's steamers.

The very name of the Emperor Nicholas has become a term of reproach in Paris. When a *gamin* has said, "You are a Nicholas!" he considers he has exhausted opprobrium.

M. de Lamartine is about to publish memoirs of his life. A Paris publisher offered him 60,000f. if he would complete a work in two volumes, but he declined. He requires six



FARMYARD IN SNOW-TIME.—DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.

THE DISS CORN-EXCHANGE.

This handsome edifice has recently been erected through the liberality of Mr. Thomas Lombe Taylor, who has placed it at the disposal of the public under the following interesting circumstances. For a long time the want of a commodious Corn-Exchange had been felt by the farmers of the wealthy agricultural district around Diss; when Mr. T. L. Taylor, who is lord of the manor of that town, conceived the design of erecting one for their use, and of attaching to it reading rooms and a library. The building is not only admirably adapted to its purpose, but beautiful in the harmony of its proportions, and its ornamentation. The design is by a young architect of Diss, named Atkins, by whom also the carpenter's work was executed. The workmen employed in the other departments were also inhabitants of Diss, with the single exception of the Ransomes, of the neighbouring town of Ipswich, who supplied the finely wrought iron girders of the roof.

numbers, and a concert of sacred music was speedily arranged. The orchestra was composed of between eighty and ninety performers; and among them were the contractor, builder, and many of the workmen employed in its erection.

FARMYARD IN SNOW-TIME.

HERE is a farmyard, but one of the old sort, before model high farmers and agricultural associations had learned to double produce at the sacrifice of the picturesque. These improvers would pull down that vast wooden barn with its thick thatched roof, guiltless of spouted eaves, now snow-covered, but stained with many a tuft of grass and sheet of moss, and all alive with squeaking mice and chattering sparrows, in spite of the nightly efforts of the pair of cream-coloured owls, which, from time immemorial, have made their nest in the topmost corner of the rafters. For wood they would substitute brick or stone, and exchange the slow thud, thud of the thrasher's flail for the continuous whiz of a steam-driven machine. That shed where the long-coated bullock now so picturesquely stares and starves would be exchanged for a warming box. Of the group of live stock that are so patiently waiting their mouthful of fresh straw, there is scarcely one that would pass muster under the critical eye of a modern amateur in Short-horns or Herefords, Devons or Ayrshires, or West Highlanders—unless it be among the poultry, for geese are still geese, not larger or finer than in the days of our youth, if they have not positively degenerated.

No one who has had the good fortune to pass a wintry week in a hospitable farm-house of the old sort can fail to recognise its picturesque truth. Well, in these times, when mouths grow so much faster than corn-fields that we cannot put up with slovenly farming for the sake of picturesque beauties, it is a consolation to know that, under any cultivation, a full harvest of corn, or a stack-yard re-thatched with snow, have beauties of their own, and that the best farming will leave ample subjects for our painters of rural life and rural scenes.

DEATH OF MISS MITFORD.

THE author of "Our Village" died at Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, on Wednesday week, in her 68th year. Of her literary life we gave an extended memoir, with her portrait, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 679, April 22, 1854; and we have, in another column of the present Number, noticed her decease.

Swallowfield is a picturesque village, partly in Berkshire and partly in an insulated portion of Wiltshire. The road thence to Arborfield is delightful. Lofty and thickly-grown hedges overshadow the whole way; and ever and anon the thatched cottage peeps from beneath a canopy of foliage. Amidst such scenes of rural beauty the author of "Our Village" passed from her long suffering, leaving her numerous works, which beam with holy thoughts and healthful beauty; a few of which were written in her cottage at Swallowfield. The locality is not of "unlettered fame," for at Swallowfield-place, the manor-house, Lord Clarendon is stated to have written his "History of the Rebellion." The association of the place with Mary Russell Mitford and her writings is, however, of a more kindred interest.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR IN IRELAND.—It is a remarkable fact in the history of Ireland to hear serious complaints coming from the province of Connaught, in the month of January, of the great scarcity of labour; yet so it is. The

farmers can with difficulty procure hands, and then only at such wages as have never before been paid in the middle of winter. If such be the case now, what will they do when spring requires a vast augmentation in the number of labourers? And worse still, when the next harvest requires to be reaped? There is a remedy for the present and the apprehended embarrassment. Let wages be raised to such a standard as will enable the peasant to support himself, and he will not emigrate; nor will he enlist in either the Line or the Militia for the mere sake of earning a livelihood. It was all very well when the Irish labourer could purchase potatoes (when he grew them not on his own holding) at about 2d. per stone, to offer him 5d. or 6d. a day at this period of the year; but now, when potatoes are 8d. a stone, and all other descriptions of provisions proportionately dear, 1s. a day will not procure him as much as the lesser rate had done formerly. Then there is the tempting pay of the Militia, viz., 1s. 3d. a day, in opposition to the farmer. This sum must be exceeded, or the ablest and best labourers in the country will don the new and attractive uniforms.

OUR GALLANT GUERRILLAS.—Our sharpshooters have had a most exciting and dangerous time of it. They go out with their Captain, Gerald Goodlake, of the Coldstreams, and fight entirely on their own hook. The other day they started down the ravine which leads to the harbour of Sebastopol, and, after an intensely exciting stalk of four hours, they got past the line of Russian sentries, and came upon a picket of four times their number, who were cooking and smoking. They attacked them with great success, killing and wounding several, and were only obliged to retreat by a sortie from a breastwork in their rear. Captain Goodlake had a very narrow escape, as he was left with a sergeant, and had to cut his way through them, luckily with no more damage than a bullet through his coat. He was, as you know, always a right good sportsman, and is quite in his element with this guerrilla warfare. This has created a great sensation here, as they got within 200 yards of the harbour and town of Sebastopol, and nearer than any Englishman (not prisoner) has reached since we landed on the Crimea.—*Private Letter from the Camp.*



NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, AT DISS.

"It is surely (says a contemporary) no slight proof of the diffusion of science and art throughout the country that a population of between two and three thousand souls affords men capable of designing and executing a work of such beauty and utility."

The opening of the Corn-Exchange took place earlier than it was intended, in consequence of the desire of some young musical amateurs of Diss to give a concert for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. Application was accordingly made to Mr. Taylor for the use of the Hall; when volunteers, vocal and instrumental, presented themselves in unexpected



SWALLOWFIELD COTTAGE, NEAR READING, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MISS MITFORD.



THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.—THE QUADRANGLE

THE SOUTH SEA COMPANY, AND ITS HOUSE.

The history of the South Sea Company is of too interesting a character for us to part with its "House" without a passing record of its foundation. The building, of which we engrave the handsome quadrangle, is not, however, the house in which the Company originally assembled. This was a smaller building in Old Broad-street, long known as the "Old South Sea House," the site of which is now occupied by the City Club-house. The present edifice was erected in 1723-27, in Threadneedle-street, chiefly through the increase in the Company's business, consequent upon the creation of the first portion of the South Sea Annuities. It is a massive brick and stone edifice, remarkable for its strength and solidity, and for the size and loftiness of its rooms—one of which, originally used as the Transfer-office of the old South Sea Annuities, on the first floor, has been much admired for the beauty of its ceiling and decoration. The Court-room is also handsome, and contains fine full-length portraits, by Sir Peter Lely, Ramsay, Lawrence, and Beechey, of the Kings of the Brunswick dynasty; the Sovereign, from George I. to his late Majesty, having held the office of Governor of the Company. The room has also the Royal arms, and those granted to the Company, finely carved; the patent, by the way, bears the signature of Sir John Vanbrugh.

The South Sea Company originated in an attempt to reduce the National Debt, in the reign of Queen Anne, into a more regular form. The first proprietors of the Company being the holders of a large portion of the floating debt of the country, viz., Army, Navy, Transport, and Victualling Debentures, chiefly resulting from the long wars under the Duke of Marlborough, when Harley, Earl of Oxford, the well-known Minister, conceived the project of incorporating these national creditors into a Joint-stock Company, to whom should be given as an inducement, the privilege of trading to the South Seas. An Act of Parliament to this effect (9th Queen Anne) was accordingly passed; and a Royal Charter granted, bearing date Sept. 8, 1711, whereby the before-named proprietors were formed into a Corporation for ever, with the

style of "the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain Trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for Encouraging the Fishery." A fixed rate of interest on their capital was guaranteed by the State.

An Act passed in 1720 (George I.) by which the Company was permitted to increase its capital and take in subscriptions, for the purpose of its trading and financial purposes, was the origin of the famous South Sea Scheme—when the extravagant expectations that were formed of enormous profits to be gained by the Company's trade in South America and treaty with the King of Spain induced the public eagerly to subscribe and the stock to rise, until, in June of the same year, it reached the extraordinary price of 1000 per cent! as is proved by Stock receipts now extant. Subsequently its fall was as rapid; and the follies and excitement of the mania, and the ruin following the discovery of the fallacious hopes of the gold-seekers of the period, form an instructive chapter in Mackay's "Popular Delusions;" they were also illustrated by caricatures of the period by Hogarth.

Perhaps, however, the most curious memorial is in the Company's well-kept ledgers of this period existing in the library, and which would give mute evidence of the rage with which all classes of the community were seized for stock-jobbing; among the names are many celebrities of the time. The admirable picture by Ward, now in the Vernon Gallery, could have been no exaggeration of the speculative warfare of Change-alley in the days of the "Bubble."

On the consequent reverses, the House of Commons undertook the settlement of the Company's affairs, and instituted a rigid inquiry into the conduct of the originators of the scheme. Various measures of relief were adopted, and one-half of the Company's Stock divided from the fluctuations of the trade, and formed into annuities with fixed interest. In 1733 the other portion of the Stock was again divided by the formation of a second description of the South Sea Annuities; the remainder being left as the Company's trading capital, still existing, and known as "South Sea Stock."

The trade carried on was not attended with any signal success, and has



ARMS AND EMBLEMS OF THE SOUTH SEA TRADE.—FROM THE COURT-ROOM.



NEW WORKS, AT HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX, FOR THE GRAND JUNCTION, WEST MIDDLESEX, AND SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH, WATER COMPANIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

so long ceased that it would seem scarcely possible to imagine, from its long-continued state of quiescence, that in this House large public sales were once held, and an active mercantile business carried on connected with the Company's exports and imports, and their factories and forts abroad; when the words "For Sale by the Candle," or "By Auction, at the South Sea House," was to be found at the top of many a bulky catalogue of merchandise, and in advertisements in such scant newspapers as flourished in the times of the first and second George; when the arrival and departure of the Company's ships—the *Royal George* and *Royal Caroline* among them, called in honour of the reigning family—were chronicled as events of interest and importance.

Upon the termination of the Company's trade, the business consisted only of the management of transfers and dividends of their Stock and Annuities—the latter gradually diminished by purchases by the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt; until last year, when, by the operation of an Act introduced by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer (who, in introducing the subject, April, 1853, spoke in very favourable terms of the manner in which the South Sea Company had managed this portion of the Public Debt), their Annuities were provided to be paid off by the Company before the 1st June last, or to be at once converted into new Stocks created by the Act (viz., 16 and 17 Vict., c. 23); Mr. Gladstone using the South Sea Annuities as an experiment for founding, as he stated his intention to be, a Two-and-a-Half per Cent Stock. The same Act provided for paying over to the Corporation the amount of its Stock; thus leading to the winding-up of the Company—now about to take place; and to the sale of its House—now advertised.

Among the more pleasing reminiscences of the South Sea House is the connection of Charles Lamb, which he has narrated with such quaint humour in the first of his "Essays of Elia." His description of the characteristics of the old, and, as he says, melancholy-looking edifice, is extremely accurate: its cloistered seclusion and "coolness from business," in the midst of a bustling throng, much attracted his fancy, as well as the individualities of the officials employed (one of whom described by him has but recently died, at an advanced age), whose acquaintance he made when he was an assistant clerk here prior to his appointment in the East India House, or through his brother, John Lamb, who was accountant to the South Sea Company, and to whom one of Charles's beautiful sonnets is addressed. Many, who would never have heard of the South Sea House as merely a place of business, have felt an interest in its history from the delightful manner in which Lamb's poetic fancy has thrown associations of romance around it, and which will give it an import and memory which neither the details of history nor the records of commerce might have secured.

We have engraved the Quadrangle and the Arms from the Court-room. The latter are thus described:—

A. A globe, whereon are represented the strait of Magellan and Cape Horn, all proper; in the sinister chief two herrings haurient in saltier ar. crowned or, on a canton the united arms of Great Britain, of the second. Crest: On a wreath a ship of three masts, in full sail, all ppr. Supporters: On the dexter side the emblematic figure of Britannia, with the shield, lance, &c., all ppr.; on the sinister, a fisherman completely clothed, with cap, boots, fishing-net, &c., and in his hand a string of fish, all ppr. Motto—"A Galibus usque Aurorum.

IMPROVED SUPPLIES OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.

IT will be recollectcd by all who have paid attention to the agitation of this important question that from it resulted, in 1852, the passing of an Act, of which, however, it may be useful to subjoin a summary of its principal provisions.

It subjects all the Companies to the provisions of the Water-works Clauses Act of 1847, and to the supervision of the Home Secretary. It indicates the source whence water may be taken, and prescribes the mode of supply. The rates which may be charged are reduced from 50 to 75 per cent with respect to the Companies which had Parliamentary scales; and the reduced scale is applied to those which had previously been unlimited in their power of charging.

The capitals on which the Companies may pay dividends were revised and reduced (in some cases very considerably), the principle understood to have been adopted by the Committee being, that no outlay other than that on works then in use, or thereafter to be used, should form part of such capital.

Parochial authorities to have power to demand a supply for poor tene- ments on stipulated terms.

The works for this purpose which the Act enforced on the Companies required, as appears from a Parliamentary return, an outlay of £1,250,000, and the actual expenditure will exceed £2,000,000.

The time prescribed for the execution of the new works varied for the different Companies; but, with respect to the three to which, for the present, our remarks are confined, namely, the West Middlesex, the Grand Junction, and the Southwark and Vauxhall, the limit was three years from the passing of the Act.

When the Lambeth Company, in 1848, applied for an Act to change their source of supply from Hungerford to Ditton, seven years were allowed by Parliament for the change; and the construction of the works actually occupied four years, namely, from 1848 to 1852. The Committee on the bill of 1852 had allowed five years, which was, however, on account, perhaps, of the urgency of the matter, reduced by the House to three. As soon as the bill was passed, the Companies above named (having severally obtained private Acts, enabling them to comply with its provisions) entered into contracts to carry the requirements of the Legislature into effect. These contracts were all to be completed within two years, or nearly one year within even the short period allowed by the Act.

Unhappily the full completion of these contracts within the periods stipulated has been found impossible; and when the great difficulties to which the circumstances of the times have given rise—the unprecedented demand for iron and machinery—the scarcity of skilled and even unskilled labour of the kind required, and the difficulty of procuring means of transit for engines and mains so large, either by sea or rail, are taken into account, this result will scarcely excite surprise. Great progress has, however, been made; nor can there be the slightest doubt of the works being completed within (in some instances, very considerably within) the period prescribed by Parliament.

The three Companies named have their new works contiguous to each other, on the north bank of the Thames, immediately above the village of Hampton: 22 miles above Vauxhall-bridge, 6 miles above Teddington Lock, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the confluence of the Mole, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Hampton Lock, and at the eastern or lower extremity of a portion of the stream extending many miles, singularly free from even the slightest influence by which its waters might be injuriously affected. From this point the water is brought by the Companies to their several works for deposit, filtration, and distribution by three great mains—two of 36 inches and one of 33 inches diameter. These mains are together capable of bringing 60,000,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours—a volume of water equal to the contents of a river 30 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and flowing at the rate of a mile an hour. Six engines give sufficient head to cause this vast volume of water to flow through the mains to the sites of the several Companies' works.

As far as the village of Twickenham the mains lie side by side; there the Grand Junction main diverges through Isleworth and Brentford to the works of that Company near Kew-bridge. The two other mains, after being taken under the bed of the Thames at Richmond, separate at Sheen. The West Middlesex main goes through Mortlake to their reservoirs of deposit and filtration at Barn Elms, on the Surrey bank, opposite to, and connected by a main under the Thames with, their works at Hammersmith. The Southwark and Vauxhall main continues through Putney and Wandsworth to the site of that Company's works in the new park at Battersea. The length of the mains respectively is as follows:—The Southwark and Vauxhall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or 23,000 yards; the West Middlesex, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, or 15,000 yards; the Grand Junction, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or 18,500 yards. The aggregate area of the sites of the works of the three Companies, at Kew Bridge, Hammersmith and Barn Elms, and Battersea, is 120 acres; and the extent of the depositing and filtering reservoirs is more than ample, according to the best authorities and the most careful experiments, for the perfect depuration of the daily supplies to their respective districts.

The progress made in the execution of the works enumerated, to the present time, is as follows:—

The reservoirs and filter-beds at the works of all the Companies are completed. The engine and boiler houses at Hampton are roofed in, and ready to receive the machinery, a considerable portion of which is on the ground, and now fixing.

The length of mains laid on is as follows:—The Southwark and Vauxhall Company, 12,500 yards; the West Middlesex Company, 14,500 yards; the Grand Junction Company, 7500 yards.

In this statement of the mains laid is comprehended the portion of the two 36-inch mains laid under the bed of the Thames at Richmond—an engineering work of no little difficulty, but which has been accomplished with complete success.

It would of course be desirable, but it is obviously impossible, to state

the precise period when all the works we have described will be completed; but, as we have already stated, no doubt can exist of their completion within the time allowed by Parliament.

Upon an impartial view of the facts stated in the foregoing brief summary, it would be difficult, we think, to maintain that Parliament had shown any want of due regard for the interests of the public, or the Companies any lack of zeal and energy in carrying into effect the requirements of the Legislature.

The daily delivery of water to London during the last few months has fallen little short of 100,000,000 gallons.

The other Companies supplying the metropolis are: on the north—the Chelsea, the New River, the East London; on the south—the Lambeth, and the Kent. Of these, the Lambeth already takes its supply from Ditton. The rest are all engaged in carrying out the improvements enjoined by the Act of 1852.

Upon the whole, we are disposed to think that our readers may agree with us in viewing our prospects with regard to this important matter as not unsatisfactory.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The numerous failures lately announced have been productive of considerable distrust and embarrassment. They appear to have chiefly resulted from overtrading to our colonies in Australia. Money has been in great request, and the supply has continued tolerably abundant.

On Monday Consols were firm, but no material change took place in the quotations. Bank Stock was done at 210 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Three per Cents Reduced were 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols for Account, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the New Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Long Annuities, 1890, were 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1859, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. India Stock, 223. India Bonds, 11s. to 14s.; and Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. Exchequer Bonds marked 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. The business transacted on the following day was rather extensive:—The Three per Cents Reduced realised 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cent Consols, 92 to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols for Account, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock, 210 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds, 14s.; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Wednesday the market was steady:—The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cent Consols, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols for Account, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; the New Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock was dull, at 211 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds, 11s.; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. The English Stock Market was very quiet on Thursday:—Consols were 92 to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for transfer; and 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Account. The New Three per Cents were 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Reduced Threes, 92 to $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock, 210 to 211; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.

The Foreign House has been firm, and Turkish Bonds have advanced to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$. Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been quoted 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican Three per Cents, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ecuador Bonds, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian Five per Cents, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62 ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91 ex div.; Ditto, Five per Cents, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Austrian Five per Cents, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$; Brazilian Five per Cents, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 53; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cent, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Passive, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Deferred, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Venezuela, One per Cent Deferred, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; French Rentes, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; exchange, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. These are the highest quotations paid in the course of the week.

There has been a steady business doing in Joint-stock Bank Shares, as follows:—Australia, 80; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Westminster, 43; New South Wales, 36; Oriental, 38; Union of Australia, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Miscellaneous Securities have commanded very little attention. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. Australian Agricultural have marked 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Canada, 105; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; London Dock, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Katharine, 90; Victoria, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Royal Mail Steam, 61; Van Diemen's Land, 12; Canal Shares have sold:—Ashton and Oldham, at 141; Coventry, 200; Grand Junction, 55; Grant Survey, 48; Leicester, 59; Loughborough, 57; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110; Peat Forest, 86; Regent's, 16; Rochdale, 60; Stockbridge, 285; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Worcester and Birmingham, 25 to 24. Very few transactions have been quoted in Water-works Shares:—Berlin, 3; Grand Junction, 70; Kent, 79; Southwark and Vauxhall, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; New River, 55; West Middlesex, 95. Gaslight and Coke Companies, Shares have realised the following quotations:—British Provincial, 21; Equitable, 29; Great Central, 11; Imperial, New, 10; London Parliamentary Preference, 25; Phoenix, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rotherhithe, 70; Surrey Consumers, 11; United General, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Westminster Chartered, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. Insurance Companies' Shares have ruled heavy:—General, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Globe, 14 ex div.; Guardian, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial Fire, 330; Ditto General, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Law Fire, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Life, 56; London, 29; Marine, 29; Pelican, 46; Rock Life, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sun Life, 57. Bridge Shares have been very dull:—Hungerford, 12; Vauxhall, 23; Waterloov, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Old Annuities of £3, 31; Ditto, New of £7, 28.

The business doing in the Railway Share Market has been tolerably extensive, and the quotations, almost generally, have shown a tendency to improve. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Union B Stock, 21; East Lancashire, 74; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 20; Great Northern, 91 ex new; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 93; Great Western, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Stour Valley, 60; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 102; Ditto Eighties, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 84; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$; Norfolk, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; North-Eastern, Berwick, 77; Ditto, Extension, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Leeds, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto York, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32; Stockton and Darlington, 36.

LINEAS LEASADAS AT FIXED RENTALS.—Wear Valley, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 115; Ditto, redeemable at Ten per Cent prem., 109; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Five per Cent, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western (Chester), 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; North-Eastern (Berwick Four per Cent), 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 114.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Belgian Eastern Junction, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Brussels, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rotherhithe, 70; Surrey Consumers, 11; United General, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Westminster Chartered, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. Insurance Companies' Shares have ruled heavy:—General, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Globe, 14 ex div.; Guardian, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial Fire, 330; Ditto General, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Law Fire, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Life, 56; London, 29; Marine, 29; Pelican, 46; Rock Life, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sun Life, 57. Bridge Shares have been very dull:—Hungerford, 12; Vauxhall, 23; Waterloov, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Old Annuities of £3, 31; Ditto, New of £7, 28.

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THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Jan. 15.—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was tolerably good. For all kinds we experienced a very dull sale, and prices were considerably lower than Monday last, from 4s. to 5s. per bushel. In London wheat and barley were few transactions took place that the quality was almost nominal. A few sales took place at from 3s. to 4s. per quarter of money. The barley trade was in a depressed state, and the currencies gave way to 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Malt was very dull and drooping. We had a slow sale for oats, the value of which declined 6s. to 7s. per quarter. Both beans and peas were heavy, and 2s. per quarter cheaper. The flour trade was heavy, and the quotations had a downward tendency.

January 17.—For all kinds of grain we had a better demand to-day. In prices no change.

Wheat.—Our market has become heavy, and in some instances, the quotations have a downward trend.

Linseed, English, sowing, 72s. to 75s.; Baltic, crushing, 66s. to 68s.; Mediterranean, 64s. to 70s.; Hempseed, 51s. to 58s. per cwt.; Linseed and Norfolk malt, 61s. to 68s.; brown, 62s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 71s.; Cheverell, 71s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork black, 25s. to 28s.; ditto white, 26s. to 31s.; boile, 41s. to 45s.; grey peas, 40s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 45s.; white, 46s. to 48s.; boile, 48s. to 50s. per quarter. Town-mill flour, 68s. to 73s.; Suffolk, 50s. to 52s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 50s. to 54s. per cwt.

Peas.—Our market has become heavy, and in some instances, the quotations have a downward trend.

Sugar.—A full average quantity has changed hands this week, and prices have been fairly supported. Mid to fine brown Mauritius has sold at 28s. to 29s. 6d.; low to mid yellow, 31s. to 33s. 6d.; good, 35s.; good white Benares, 38s. to 39s. 6d.; native Madras, 25s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods have sold slowly, at from 42s. to 48s. per cwt. In crushed and foreign sugars along the transhipment have been limited.

Coffee.—The sales of this article have not been large. Price, however, have been supported. Good, old, native has realised 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—The demand is steady. In prices we have no change to notice.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THEATRE-ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday and Tuesday, **PAUL PRY.**—Paul Pry (first time), Mr. Compton; Tuesday, a Juvenile Night, the Pantomime over at ten o'clock, commencing at seven, with Box and Cox. Wednesday and Saturday, Presented at Court. Friday, The Knights of the Round Table. The Pantomime every evening. A Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Saturday next, Jan. 27; commence at 2, over by 4.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, **LOUIS XI.**; Wednesday, **HAMLET;** Saturday, **RIVALS.** PANTOMIME Every Evening.

MADAME TUSSAUD & SONS' GALLERY, BAZAAR, Baker-street.—The HERO of ALMA and of INKERMAN.—A MODEL of that chivalric Soldier, Field-Marshal Lord RAGLAN, in the full costume of his high rank, is now added.—Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

GO and Hear LOVE, the greatest DRAMATIC VENTRILOQUIST in Europe, in his New Entertainment, called **THE LONDON SEASIDE,** at the **UPPER HALL, REGENT GALLERY,** 69, Quadrant, Regent-street.—Every Evening, at Eight, except Saturday; Saturday, at Three.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC is NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. Stalls can be taken at the Box-office every day from Eleven till Four.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The **AZTECS** and **THE EARTHMEN.**—The first of either rare over seen in Europe. Exhibited DAILY, from Three to Five, and Seven to Half-past Nine. Lecture at Four and Eight. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts at Eight. Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 1d. **HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS,** DAILY, from Twelve to Two. Tickets, 3s.; Back Seats, 2s.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENTS-PARK.—The collection of living Animals includes a magnificent series of Lions, Lions Whelps, Clouded Tigers, Hunting Dogs and other Carnivora, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami; together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Marine Animals. Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

THE ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND BALL will take place at the **HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS**, under distinguished Patronage, on **FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.** Henderson's Full Band of Twenty Performers. Single Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Double Tickets, 21 1s.; Family Ticket, admitting three Ladies and one Gentleman, 12 Guineas; to be had of the Stewards.—ROBT. W. OLLIVIER, Hon. Sec., 19, Old Bond-street, of whom all particulars may be obtained.

THE POLY-HARMONICON; or Royal Musical Game, is based on the scientific principles of Harmony, and, by a simple change of cards, upwards of 2000 complete and pleasing Polkas can be produced. Explained daily at the Polytechnic. Price 3s. 6d. and 5s.; Duet, 6s. Sent free for eight extra stamps, by P. EZEKIEL VAN NOORDEN, 115, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. Trade supplied. Copyright.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the Public on MONDAYS, at 9.00 a.m.; on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 10 a.m.; on which days the admission is 1s.; and on SATURDAYS, at Noon, when the admission is 2s.; and close each day at 4.30 p.m. Tickets of admission, including conveyance by railway, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus, and at the several Agents in London.

Trains run at 8.10 a.m., at 9.10 a.m., and every half-hour from 10 a.m. up to 4.10 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace Station up to 6.10 p.m.

LAST GRINSTEAD LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—A Course of TWO LECTURES will be delivered on **MONDAY,** in the First Lecture, at 1.30 p.m.; and the Second, at 2.30 p.m. The First Lecture on **WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24th,** by J. BUNYAN BOWERS, Esq., on ENGRAVING ON WOOD, with especial reference to the mode of executing the Wood-cuts of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Second Lecture on **WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31st,** by JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Esq. (Member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours), on ENGRAVING ON METAL.

Both Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive series of Specimens, and, as far as practicable, all the processes will be exhibited as well as described. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Non-Members may be admitted by Tickets, to be obtained at the Post-office, at One Shilling or Sixpence each.

January 10th, 1855.

TO AMATEUR PIGEON FANCIERS.—The ANNUAL SHOW of the PHILOPIERISTERON SOCIETY will take place in the Grand Hall of the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, on **TUESDAY, JANUARY 23rd** inst., between the Hours of One and Four. Tickets of Admission (not transferable) may be obtained FREE, by addressing a note to the President, at the Freemasons' Tavern, inclosing the card of the applicant.

MR. and MRS. T. H. SEVERN'S CLASSICAL VOCAL SOIREES.—On **MONDAY next, JANUARY 22,** will be performed Spohr's Oratorio, the **LAST JUDGMENT.** Commence at Eight o'clock.

24, Albert-street, Camden-road.

CALDWELL'S SECOND BAL MASQUE, JANUARY 23, DEAN-STREET, SOHO. Soirées Dansoantes every Night. Six Private Lessons at any hour, 1s. 1s.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Amusement and Instruction by means of CARPENTER and WESTLEY'S Improved PHANTAS-MAGORIA LANTERNS, with the Chromatropes and Dissolving Views, and every possible variety of Sliders, including Natural History, Comic, Lover, Moveable, and Plain; Astronomical Views in the Holy Land, Scriptural Portraits, &c. No. 1, Lantern, with Argand Lamp in a box, 23 lbs. 6d. No. 2, Ditto, of a larger size, 24 lbs. 6d. A pair of Dissolving View Lanterns, No. 2, with Apparatus, 21 lbs. The above are supplied with a Lucernar Microscope and Seven Sliders, at 31s. 6d. extra. The Lamp for the No. 2 Lanterns is very superior. (The price of the Lanterns is without sliders.)

Lists of the Sliders and Prices upon application to the Manufacturers, Messrs. Carpenter and Westley, Opticians, 24, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

SEND your DIES to H. DOLBY, Heraldic and Wedding Stationer, 56, Quadrant. He stamps in colour relief at 1s. per 100 impressions, and in white relief gratis. He offers 10,000 ready engraved Crests to select from, without charge for engraving. All Dolby's matchless Fancy and Overland Papers, Wedding Envelopes, and Cards kept in stock.—H. Dolby, Heraldic Draftsman and Engraver, 56, Regent-street, Quadrant.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD-LIVER OIL.—Messrs. CHARLES FOX and COMPANY personally prepare annually this valuable medicine with great care. Their oil, the medical profession will find to be the very best. It is perfectly sweet, creates no heat in the throat or sickness. Newfoundland oil affords no other livers for making it but those of the true cod. In six years C. Fox & Co. have made and sold upwards of 125,000 gallons. It may be procured from every respectable chemist.—Cliff House, Scarborough.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—Prepared for Medicinal Use in the Lofoten Isles, Norway, and put to the test of Chemical Analysis.

Prescribed by eminent Medical Men as the most effectual REMEDY for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SOME DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

The excellence of this Oil consists in its purity and entire freedom from admixture or adulteration, and its immeditate, regular, and certain effect in many instances where large quantities of other Cod-Liver Oil have been taken with little or no relief. The process of preparing this oil is a most perfect one. The oil is prepared by the method of the French, and the oil is a much larger proportion of oil than with the method of the English.

Mr. Hallam, the celebrated author, writes: "But after being for years a martyr to the rheum, I never had an attack after using regularly Cooper's Antisiphilic Carrion Tooth Paste. For instance, polishing, and whitening the teeth it is invaluable." Manufactured only by W. T. COOPER, 26, Oxford-street. In Pots, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. each.

SHAKESPEARE. The admirers of the Immortal Bard will be pleased to learn that W. H. KEEF, JONES, and CO. have obtained permission from Mrs. Chaworth, of Gloucester, to publish, in octavo, the celebrated *Chaworth's Jests*, to have been used by the Poet. An interesting Pamphlet given with each. The Jests may be obtained of most respectable dealers, or at the Manufactory late Chamberlain's, Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester. 7s. 6d. each; or, cased, 12s. 6d., by enclosing a Post-office Order.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—W. O. YOUNG will dispatch the following fast-sailing **AI Clipper SHIPS** at the dates named as under:

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The Queen Asia ..	854	J. Gray	Calcutta	..	London .. Jan. 20
Matilda ..	518	J. Davidson	Calcutta	..	Liverpool [Jan. 16

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St. Alb .. 592 G. Rose .. Bombay .. London .. Feb. 1

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Walterford .. 918 H. Spratt .. HK King & Ctn .. London .. Jan. 25

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These Ships have been selected specially for their high-class and fast-sailing qualities, and will be found well worth the attention of Shippers and Passengers.—W. O. YOUNG, 54, Cross-street, Manchester; 19, Dale-street, Liverpool; and Sun-court, Cornhill, London.

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Now ready, post 8vo, price 5s.

AUSTRALIA and ITS GOLD-FIELDS. By EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES, late Commissioner of Crown Lands in New South Wales; and the Discoverer of Gold in that Colony; comprising an Account of the Sources and Modes of Working for Gold in Ancient and Modern Times; Observations on the present position of the Land Question in Australia, &c., &c. With a Map; and a Portrait of the Author.

H. INGRAM and CO., Milford House, Strand.

CURIOSITIES OF LONDON.

On Monday next, in a closely-printed Volume of 890 pages, price 1s., with a Portrait of the Author, painted by T. G. Gullick.

CURIOSITIES of LONDON; Exhibiting the most Rare and Remarkable Objects of Interest in the Metropolis, and its History; with nearly Fifty Years' Personal Recollections. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., Editor of "Lacunae," "The Year-book of Facts," &c.

DAVID BOGUE, 86, Fleet-street.

Just published,

THE POETRY of GERMANY: a Selection from upwards of seventy of the most celebrated Poets.

Translated into English Verse, with the Original Text on the opposite pages, by ALFRED BASKERVILLE, Esq., of Marienberg, near Cologne. Square 8vo. Price 6s. 6d. sewed; or 6s. cloth boards.

London: WILLIAMS and NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

A German Catalogue post free for two stamps.

ELEMENTARY FRENCH WORKS BY MISS M. A. ALLISON.

THE CHILD'S FRENCH FRIEND; being Grammatical Exercises, and Vocabulary for the use of Children. 10th Edition. 1s. 2s., cloth.

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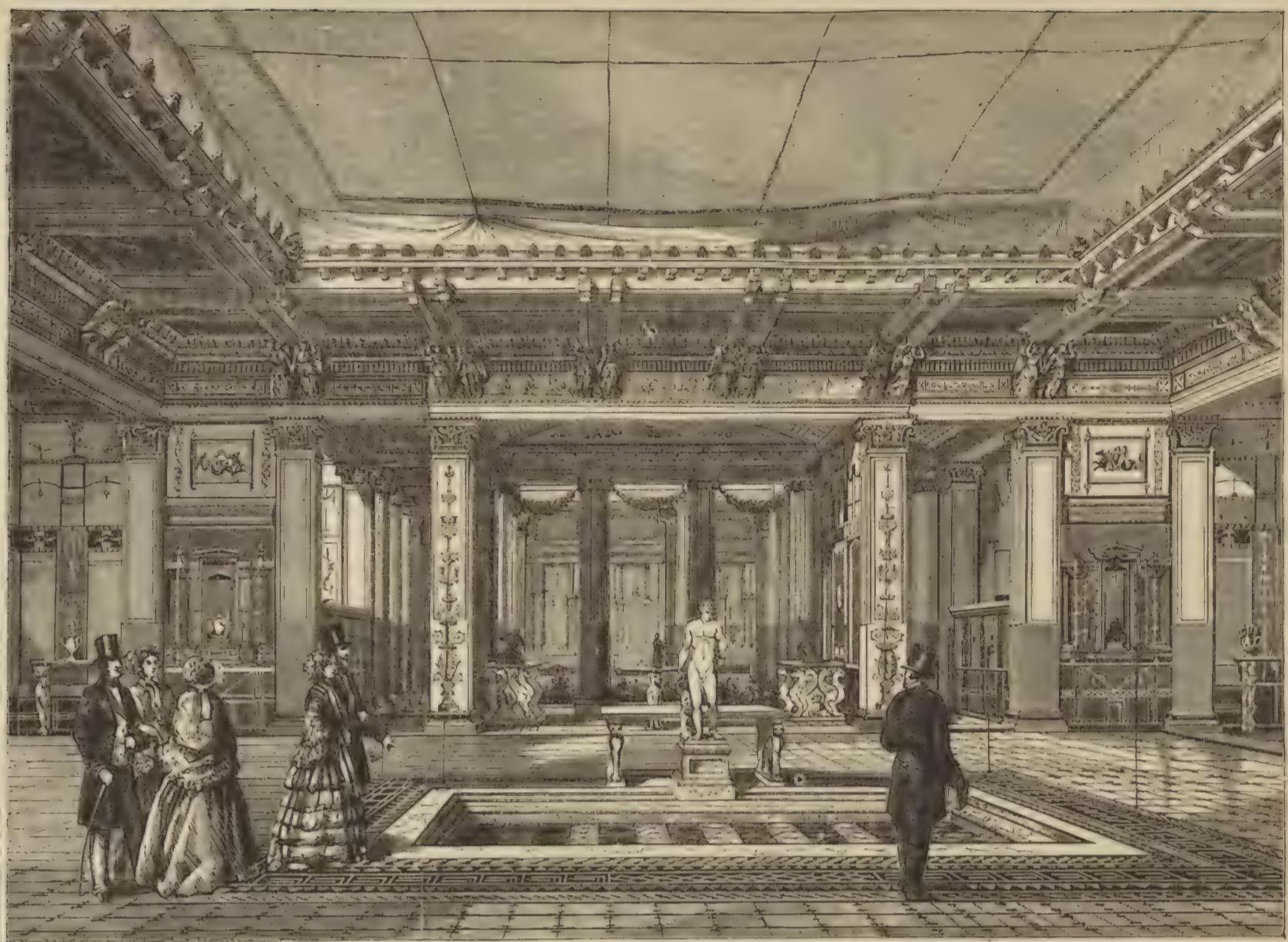
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THE POMPEIAN COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 62.)

(Continued from page 62.)

additional church-room is required for 21,000; in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, is a deficiency of 43,000; in St. Mary, Newington, 22,000; Whitechapel wants 26,000; Stepney, 35,000; St. Luke's, 15,000; St. Giles's, 15,000; St. George's-in-the-East, 18,000; Bethnal-green, after the addition of ten new churches, 26,000. These numbers are taken from Mr. Mann's tables, omitting all figures below 1000. The myriads of our labouring population, really as ignorant of Christianity as were the heathen Saxons at Augustine's landing, are as much in need of missionary enterprise to bring them into practical acquaintance with its doctrines; and until the dingy territories of this alienated nation are invaded by aggressive Christian agency, we cannot reasonably look for that more general attendance on religious ordinances which, with many other blessings, would, it is anticipated, certainly succeed an active war of such benevolent hostilities.

With the object of aiding the funds of the charity, a musical entertainment was given at the School-house, in Grove-walk, Hoxton-square, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., under the direction of Mr. Smythson. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and were brilliantly lighted with gas and lamp devices. Pianofortes were lent by Messrs. Broadwood, Collard, and Kirkman. The programme included a selection of popular airs, which were well sung, and ably accompanied; commencing with "God Save the Queen," and closing with "Rule Britannia;" the air of "Partant pour la Syrie" being called after "God Save the Queen." The Vicar, churchwardens, and overseers were present. The performance was fully attended, and we are happy to learn that the result is a handsome addition to the funds.

The principal object of this benevolent movement in St. Leonard's is to raise for the Schools an endowment fund, it is hoped, of £1000. Four Bishops have subscribed £5 each; and Lieut.-Colonel Wilbraham has sent from the Crimea the sum of £30.

In connection with this movement the school children, 400 in number, have had a public breakfast, and a collection; the parents, a tea-party and concert; the subscribers, the Concert we have illustrated. Eight hundred persons were present; and the entertainment was repeated on Wednesday.

We have only to add our earnest hope that the great object of the School Committee will be carried out by aid of these festivals and gratifying scenes of rational recreation.



MUSICAL SOIREE IN AID OF ST. LEONARD'S (SHOREDITCH) SUNDAY AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE SANDPIPER.

(From a Correspondent.)

WILL you allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to make known the occurrence (for the first time in this country) of Bartram's Sandpiper (*Totanus Bartramius*)? It was shot on the 12th of December, 1854, about three o'clock in the afternoon, in a ploughed field between Cambridge and Newmarket. Some farm labourers, who were engaged in thrashing near the spot, observed a strange bird flying round in large circles over the adjoining field, and uttering a whistling cry at short intervals. It frequently alighted, and ran along on the ground like a corn-crake. One of the men thought he could catch it with his hat, and gave chase; but the bird, as soon as he came near, rose, and flew round whistling as before. On seeing that it did not fly away, the son of a gamekeeper, who lived close by, went into his father's cottage for a gun, and came out and shot it. He sent it to me a few days afterwards, calling it a whistling plover.

Through the assistance of Mr. Alfred Newton, of Magdalene College, I was persuaded that it could be no other than Bartram's Sandpiper, described by Wilson in his "Birds of America;" and, on referring to the figure given in Mr. Gould's "Birds of Europe," this opinion was abundantly confirmed. It is an extremely graceful bird, and has been remarkably well stuffed by Mr. Savill, of Cambridge.

Its length is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; expanse of wing, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The colour and markings are very like those of the skylark, on a large scale, especially about the head and neck. The tail (which is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length), is very like that of the common snipe.

I send you a drawing of the bird, and remain, &c.,

FREDERICK TEARLE.

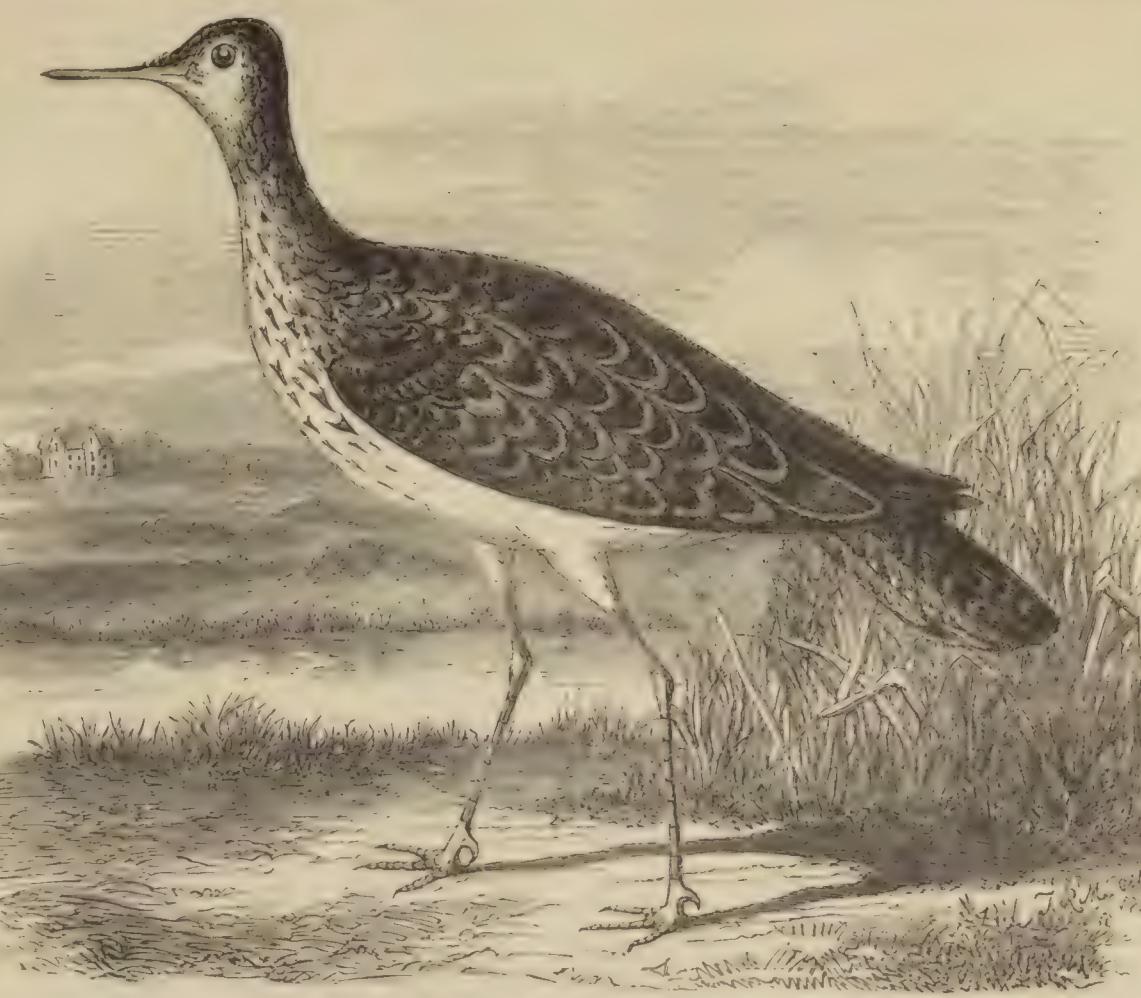
Trinity-hall, Cambridge.

We have been favoured by Mr. Gould, F.R.S., F.L.S., with the accompanying communication:—

20, Broad-street, Golden-square, January 13th, 1855.

I am in receipt of your note containing a drawing of a Bartram's Sandpiper, lately killed in Cambridgeshire, and also the accompanying letter from Mr. Tearle. This is only the second instance that has come under my notice of its occurrence in England, and the species must now be included in our fauna. The other British specimen was killed in Warwickshire a year or two ago, and is now in the collection of Lord Willoughby de Broke. Continental writers have long noticed Bartram's Sandpiper as an occasional visitor to Europe; but the only instances of its having been found in England are those above mentioned. I have lately received, from the Directors of the Museum at Sydney, in New South Wales, a specimen of this bird which had been killed near Botany Bay. This is the first, and at present only known, instance of its capture in Australia. The species is evidently a great wanderer, its true habitat being the northern portions of America, from Canada, throughout the United States, to Mexico; in all which countries it is very common. It is a bird of very peculiar form, resembling in some respects that of the members of the genus *Actitis*, and in others the *Tringa*. Its habits also partake of those of the birds of both those groups. The peculiarity of its form has caused it to receive many generic appellations—among them, *Tringa*, *Totanus*, *Actitirus*, *Tringoides*, *Bartramia*, and *Euliga*. Of these, perhaps the term *Actitirus* (proposed for it by Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte) will be the one adopted, in which case the bird will stand as *Actitirus Bartramius*, *Bonap*. An interesting account of the habits and economy of this bird will be found in Audubon's "Ornithological Biography" vol. iv., p. 24.

JOHN GOULD.



SANDPIPER (TOTANUS BARTRAMIUS), SHOT IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAPTAIN PERCY WILLIAMS AND THE RUFFORD HOUNDS.

THE Rufford Hunt is situated in a part of Nottinghamshire much more to the taste of the lovers of landscape-painting than of fox-hunters. But, as the best farmers are to be found in the most unfertile districts, so two of the worst hunting districts in England—Whaddon Chase (now abandoned by Mr. Selby Lowndes, in favour of Warwickshire) and Rufford Forest—have produced, under the care of two accomplished and enthusiastic sportsmen, Captain Percy Williams and Mr. Lowndes, two packs of hounds of very superior hunting qualities; and, in the case of Captain Williams, by personal attention, with very limited subscription.

The Rufford Hunt, bordered by the Quorn, the Belvoir, and Burton, includes part of South Notts (formerly hunted by the celebrated Squire Musters), Sherwood Forest (where Robin Hood, a still more celebrated hunter, chased the wild red-deer), and nearly all that beautiful woodland district known as the "Dukeries" in which the parks of Clumber, Welbeck, Thorneby, adjoin, and extend into Derbyshire, as far as Hardwick Hall, one of the many seats of the Duke of Devonshire. The Rufford is an extremely wild, rough country, divided locally into Clay and Forest. When foxes can be forced out of the forests into the open, the runs lie either across open moors, without a tree, or over well-fenced fields of wheat and roots in a high state of cultivation. The best time for seeing these hounds is after Christmas. Early in the season the bed of half-decayed leaves are very much against holding scent.

The kennels are in Rufford-park, on the Earl of Scarborough's demesne,

two miles from the pretty village of Ollerton, seven miles from Tuxford station, on the Great Northern Railway.

The following are the principal meets. In winter and frosty weather the Forest is often open when the Clay is uninhabitable from the snow:—

Beesthorpe Hall (clay), three miles from Newark.
Berry Hill (forest).
Bildworth Dale (ditto).
Clipstone (ditto).
Clown (clay).
Cocking Moor (ditto), four miles from Ollerton.
Epperstone (ditto).
Fox and Hounds, (part forest and clay).
Hardwick Hall, six miles from Chesterfield.
Keelham (clay), two miles from Newark.
Kirklington (ditto), three miles from Southwell.
Labour-in-Vain (forest).
Langwith (limestone).
Laxton (clay), two miles from Tuxford.
Lound Hall (forest and clay), half-way between Retford and Ollerton.
Norwood (clay), one mile from Southwell.
Ossington (clay), seven miles from Newark.
Oxon (clay), seven miles from Nottingham.
Oxon Warren (forest), seven miles from Nottingham.
Park Hall (forest), four miles from Mansfield.
Rufford Abbey (forest), two miles from Ollerton.
The Rufford Park (clay).
The Rufford, Percy (clay), near Southwell, 11 miles from Newark.
Upton (clay) } two miles from Walesby (forest) } each station.
Wellow-green (clay), one mile and a half from Ollerton.
Winkburn (clay), seven miles from Newark.

The subscription was last winter increased from £1600 to £1800 a year, for four days a week—a sum barely equal to the expenses. Captain Percy Williams has been Master and huntsman since 1841; and, during a period of thirteen years, has never missed going out and returning with the hounds, except for a short time, when he was confined to his room with a broken collar-bone. He began with one hound; and, in forming his pack from draughts, was obliged to get rid of thirty couples for vice in the first season. At present the pack is as remarkable for its perseverance and steadiness from riot as for its docility. The first Whip, Jack, began as a boy, feeder's help in the kennels. His predecessor was huntsman to Lord Henry Bentinck.

It is worth remarking, by way of contrast with some crack packs, that oaths and foul language are never heard in or out of the field from the Rufford servants, addressed to either hounds or strangers.

Nottinghamshire was famous as a stag-hunting district before it was divided among the four packs which now occupy it.

Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, writes to his wife, in the time of James I., a letter dated "Rugford, 21st August, 1616, about eleven of the clock," in which, after acknowledging the receipt of twenty lemons, and twenty cowcumbers, and explaining how he disposed of them, he says he "went to Hatfield, accompanied by my two nephews, and killed three stagges with my bow, but it is as hard to kill fat deer in this forest and Hallamshire, as easy in Hatfield. Here I mean to tarry to Saturday night, and then to Welbeck, on Monday to Wingfield, and there three or four, or five dayes, if drynke last, then to Sheffield, and so to Tankersley, and so run up and down that circle so long as we stay." Although the drinking has gone out, we are happy to say that the hospitality still continues.

According to Cecil, one of our best modern authorities on hunting, a part of Nottinghamshire was regularly hunted by Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, in 1667, and this establishment was mentioned by his grandson. But these we think must have been stag-hounds. The next master of hounds in the county was Lord Castile.



FOX-HUNTING.—CAPTAIN PERCY WILLIAMS, AND THE RUFFORD HOUNDS.

LITERATURE.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN RUSSIA. By a LADY. Murray.

The Englishwoman the authoress of this volume has just returned from a residence of ten years in Russia, where, moving in what is called the best society, and chiefly, as we apprehend, in the capital, she had ample opportunities of observing the manners and conduct of all sorts of people in public and private capacities, from the Emperor downwards. The result is a humiliating picture which we regret to consider can be true in the 19th century; and in which, seeing the deep ingraining of the colours, we can see little hope of change. Fraud and peculation, combined with oppression of those under them, is the rule with public functionaries of all grades and classes; and so little is thought of it, or rather so recognised a condition does it seem to be, that in St. Petersburg, under the very eye of the Court, and, of course, with its sanction, a stage play is enacted to crowded and delighted audiences, the material of which consists in the development of the whole ramified system of bribery and corruption which exists in all official departments. And sorry we are to add that the sins of those in office do not end here: the police, under the semblance of guarding the lives and property of the public, are frequently themselves robbers and assassins; the most frightful crimes of their doing every now and then coming to light. But they are good spies and traitors, and that is all the Czar cares for; indeed, the deeper their abasement and profligacy, the better they may be supposed to be adapted to their degrading work; and so they are left to amuse themselves as they list at the expense of the public, until they are found out; and then, for being found out, they are punished signally.

In private life, in society generally, the same lax morality prevails. Where in every assemblage of three one is sure to be a spy, conversation is impossible, except upon the most trivial and worthless subjects; and gambling, intoxication, and demoralising dissipation of all sorts, engross the time of the upper classes; whilst the lower are all slaves, mere machines and chattels in their hands. What are we to think of an old lady having all her female serfs' hair shaved off (a mark of shame attached to the convict), in order to pay her card debts out of the proceeds; of another lady knocking her waiting-woman down with a chair, and knocking two of her front teeth out of her head, for having answered her impertinently; of a female serf being sold for a hundred roubles and an old piano; of a master sending his coachman to the police to be knouted (a punishment inflicted at night and in a secluded spot, in order to avoid disturbance by the victim's cries) whenever the fancy takes him, and of the said servant next morning crouching to the ground and humbly thanking his brute of a master for the correction so bestowed upon him; or of a serf being threatened with being sent for a soldier, and remaining in trembling awe at the bare idea for two years afterwards; finally, of serfs being paired off by dozens at a time in "marriage" (saving the blasphemy of so using the sacred term), just as cattle would be in a field, without even the pretence of consulting their own wishes in the matter; or, in short, of the hundred examples given in these pages alone of the horrible tyranny, and the total abnegation of moral feeling, under which the great mass of the Russian population exist; and what hope can we entertain of amendment in the condition of such a community, except at the expense of some dire catastrophe? After giving a vivid but temperate picture of their wrongs, the authoress says:—"Men and women in name, and children in their thoughts and ideas, they are even governed like so many infants; but when the day comes on which they will awaken to their true condition, how fearful will be the retribution on the heads of those who have oppressed them! 'We all look forward to a revolution,' said a gentleman of great talent one day; 'we all look forward to a revolution; and, when it does break out, the French tragedy will be but a game of play in comparison to it!'"

The horrors of the Conscriptions are told in various pages. Whole districts are virtually depopulated by it, the male inhabitants having been carried off, or having fled from the scene, and women being obliged to do all the labour, even to working on the roads. In short, "the numerous conscriptions levied since the Russians entered the Principalities have taken away not only the worthless slaves but the very flower of the estates, and great was the dissatisfaction even openly expressed by the proprietors. 'Notre Empereur se trouvra en face de son peuple,' said one of them; from which an inference may be drawn. On all sides universal disapprobation was heard; but they were careful not to lay the blame on the Czar, so their anger was vented on the English and Lord Palmerston, whom they still persist in saying was the prime mover of all, and on whom, of course, their own Government are glad to throw the odium."

Of the sort of stuff the Czar's "children" are whom we have to encounter in the Crimea two brief passages will serve to illustrate:—

When the young men are taken for soldiers, their relations do not even expect to see them again. One morning a poor woman came to me crying most bitterly, and saying that her two nephews had just been forced from her house to go into the army. I tried to console her, saying that they would return when the war was over, but this only made her more distressed. "No, no," exclaimed she in the deepest sorrow, "they will never come back any more; the Russians are beaten in every place." Until lately the lower classes were always convinced that the Emperor's troops were invincible, but it seems, by what she said, that even *they* have got to know something of the truth. A foreigner in St. Petersburg informed me that he had "gone to see the recruits that morning, but there did not seem to be much patriotism among them: there was nothing but sobs and tears to be seen among those who were pronounced fit for service, whilst the rejected ones were frantic with delight, and bowed and crossed themselves with the greatest gratitude." The most distressing scenes may be seen in the streets amongst the bands of recruits—they, their mothers and sisters, or wives, all weeping together as they walk along; for the women, with innate tenderness, accompany them for many miles out of the town, unwilling, until the very last moment, to bid the objects of their affection adieu for ever, whilst the latter, in entering the Russian army, like the condemned in Dante's "Inferno," leave all hope behind.

And again, with an honest fervour worthy of a woman's heart, she writes:—

Every morning, look out of the window at what hour I would, hundreds, nay thousands, of raw recruits, torn from their villages perhaps a thousand versts off, were tramping wearily along, with all their worldly riches in bundles at their back, with dresses wet and muddy, and faces stricken with grief, as they marched in the direction of the palace in order to receive the Emperor's approval. I know not what the feelings in that man's breast can be as he sees the downcast countenances of so many miserable wretches, and then sends them down to the seat of war, really and truly for nothing else than to become food for cannon, and the prey of vultures and jackals. Does he ever reflect that for each life he thus sacrifices for his ambition he will be called to account and stand arraigned as a murderer before the judgment-seat of God, who has committed them into his hands that he may be the protector and not the slayer of his people?

The feeling of hatred entertained by Russians of all ranks against the English ever since the declaration of war, and particularly since the affair of Alma, is manifested in a variety of petty ways, too contemptible to notice;—and in the midst of their impertinence they are as boastful as ever:—

The upper classes (writes the authoress) were equally enraged against us, and even in society they sometimes could not restrain the expression of their anger and spite within the bounds of politeness and propriety. One day I called on a lady of rank, and I had scarcely entered the room ere she began to attack me in a rather violent manner concerning the present war. It was in vain that I assured her that I knew nothing at all about it, and that it was an affair of our Government. "Ah," said she, "you pretend to be very cool and unconcerned now, but you will tell another tale when you see the Russian flag flying over the Tower of London!"

And she adds:—

The boastings of the Russians are intolerable. To hear them talk you would think that, like the Khan of Tartary, their Czar bids all the Kings and Potentates of the earth to eat their dinner; and I do believe if St. Petersburg were demolished by the Allies, and Moscow in ruins, they would still declare that they were invincible. If their Emperor is not exactly the brother of the Sun and Moon, he is Heaven's First Lieutenant at the very least. Perhaps this fanfare is a remnant of their Asiatic habits, which may possibly shortly be cured by European remedies.

The worst circumstance in the case, as regards the prospects of peace, is that, even if the Czar were personally disposed to draw in his horns, his enslaved people, whom he has excited to run amuck against the Western Powers, would not let him go back:—

"He would be too glad to do so," said an intelligent Polish gentleman to the authoress, "but he dares not. He has raised a legion of demons that he cannot lay. Why, what would the proprietors say? What would the ruined merchants say? And what would become of him if he were thus publicly to acknowledge that he is in the wrong? No! Now that he has advanced so far, he is obliged to continue, and leave the bill he has drawn to be dishonoured by those that come after him."

In the above remarks we have chiefly restricted ourselves to various points of deep import in connection with the present crisis and the future destinies of this large but rotten State. Those, however, who turn to the book itself will find it to abound in sketches and incidents of every shade and hue, told in a lively and graphic manner. By way of relief we will indulge in a little bit of green-room gossip about the Czar in his character of patron of the drama:—

The French theatre is extremely good; all the best artistes from Paris are engaged for the season at enormous salaries. We were informed that his Majesty once said to the director that "he was one of his best friends, because he amused society." A great deal more was perhaps *sous-entendu* than the mere words expressed. It is certain that, as long as the Government can get the people (that is the upper classes—there are no "gods" in Russia) to wrangle and quarrel about the merits of an actress or a singer, instead of thinking upon what great events are passing around them, it is safe enough, and security is worth purchasing at any rate. This last winter, as *very* extraordinary affairs were being transacted, Mlle. Rachel was imported; I forget the exact amount she received, but the diamonds and jewels with which she was presented were of enormous value, and her performance, the Czar's generosity, and her *conduct* furnished all the nobility and gentry with a fruitful theme of conversation. As the climax to all the compliments paid this actress, the Emperor did the *Empress* the honour of presenting Mlle. Rachel to her, and graciously led her to his Consort's presence. Mlle. Rachel, in return, wrote a flourishing letter to the Emperor (a copy of which was shown me), containing innumerable high-flown compliments on his might and power, and she spoke of the tears of gratitude she shed on her return to her lodgings, &c. It was handed round with about as much reverence as we should do an autograph epistle of Shakespeare or of Alfred the Great. Doubtless, the great tragedian laughed heartily at it all, and thought the Russians a set of dupes.

We promise the reader who takes this volume in hand, that he will not be disposed to skip over many pages of it till he comes to the end of it. It will well reward perusal.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE. By Mrs. CHARLES CLACY. Hurst and Blackett.

Mrs. Clacy has already written one of the best books of *fact* on the subject of Australia, and she has now written one of our best books of *fiction*, derived from Australian sources. Along with many of our contemporaries, we have paid our tribute of warm approbation to her excellent work, "A Lady's Visit to the Gold Fields of Australia," and now we have occasion to speak not less approvingly of her "Lights and Shadows of Australian Life."

This book is a collection of Tales, descriptive of the features, both physical and moral, of those distant regions. "They are all founded," says Mrs. Clacy, "upon facts that have occurred in real life; the greater portion of them having fallen within the personal knowledge of the author. Whatever faults, therefore, of matter or manner they may possess, they can safely lay claim to the one merit of truth." That they possess this—the greatest of all merits—is unquestionable. Mrs. Clacy has already shown her thorough knowledge of our Australian colonies and their inhabitants; and her pictures, moreover, contain the strongest intrinsic evidence of their perfect fidelity. It is impossible to read any one of these tales without feeling convinced that every scene, every description which it contains is drawn directly and faithfully from nature and from the life. But this is very far from being the sole merit of these Tales. The fictitious narratives which form the framework of the pictures are happily devised, and full of interest. Mrs. Clacy's style is animated and attractive; and the book, through a most pleasing medium, conveys a large amount of important information and instruction.

THE ART OF TRAVEL; or, Shifts and Contrivances available in Wild Countries. By FRANCIS GALTON. Murray.

This little compilation will be useful to the class of travellers to whom it is addressed. The contents are various; including water—how and where to find, and how to carry; fuel and camp firing; bivouacking generally; food and cookery; clothes and personal requisites; as to finding one's way across country, and fording rivers; capturing and taming wild cattle; self-defence against marauders; and how to catch a Tartar and secure him when caught.

WAR OBITUARY.

ADAMS (Major-General Henry William), C.B., died at Scutari on the 19th December, from the effects of the wounds he received at Inkermann, just seven days after he was raised to the rank of Major-General, for the distinguished gallantry and ability he displayed throughout the operations in the Crimea, while in command of the Brigade of the Second Division, composed of the 41st, 47th, and 49th Regiments. Few officers ever died so beloved and lamented by his comrades. He had been in the Army more than thirty years. His first commission bears date 31st July, 1823. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he attained in 1840. At that time he was in the 18th Royal Irish, which distinguished corps he commanded through the Chinese war—at the first capture of Chusan, the storming of the heights above Canton, the taking of Amoy, the second capture of Chusan, the storming of Chinhae, and the fall of Ning-Po. The 49th Regiment, which was likewise actively engaged in the same scene of warfare, was shortly afterwards returning to England, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams exchanged into it. Subsequently he served with that regiment in England, Ireland, and the Mediterranean. General Adams was born January 31st, 1805: the eldest son of the late Henry Cadwallader Adams, Esq., of Anstey Hall, county Warwick, by Emma, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir William Curtis, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1795. Of his brothers, George Curtis Adams is a Commander in the Royal Navy; Frank, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23rd Foot; and Cadwallader, Captain in the 49th. General Adams's only surviving uncle is Mr. Serjeant Adams, the Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions. The Adamses of Anstey are a very ancient family, and can be authentically traced to Simon Adams, merchant, who died in 1448, leaving property in the city of London to the Vintners' Company. General Adams married, Nov. 28th, 1843, his cousin, Catharine, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Coker Adams, Vicar of Anstey; but has left, we believe, no issue.

BROWNE (William), Surgeon of the 95th Regiment, died on the 29th of November, at Scutari, of remittent fever, brought on by incessant attention to the sick and wounded, and by exposure on the heights near Sebastopol. He accompanied the Staff all through the battle of the Alma, and was also present at other engagements.

BUTLER (Captains Henry Thomas and James Armar). The hero of Silistra and his equally gallant brother, Captain H. T. Butler, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General in the East, who died a soldier's death at Inkermann, have gained such lasting renown, and excited so much public interest, that we deem no apology necessary for the following additional and authentic details concerning them. They were the sons of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Edward Butler, uncle and heir presumptive of the present Earl of Carrick, and derived their descent from a common ancestor with the illustrious house of Ormonde. There is a beautiful incident in the life of James, Duke of Ormonde, which may be well applied in the present instance. When some one was offering obtrusive condolence to the Duke on the death of his all-accomplished heir, the gallant Earl of Ossory, Ormonde, with exquisite feeling, replied, "I would rather have my dead son than any living son in Christendom." The following letter of the Duke of Cambridge has not been published:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 2nd, 1854.

SIR,—Having been prevented by press of business and indisposition from writing to you sooner, I feel that an apology is due to you on my part that I have not sooner performed a painful and most melancholy duty. You will easily understand to what I allude—your gallant and most amiable son was attached to the First Division during the whole period of our army being in the field. He was, therefore, under my constant observation; I had many opportunities of judging of his talent and of his worth. It was, therefore, with deep grief that I saw him fall at the battle of Inkermann on the 5th of last month. He is deeply regretted by all who knew him, and by none more so than by myself; but his death was gallant, and I trust not painful. I can easily understand what your feelings must be to hear of his loss, after your recent bereavement, when another gallant son also fell in the performance of his duty, and in so distinguished a manner. I shall not, therefore, further trespass on your moments of sorrow and grief than to inform you of my deep sympathy.—I beg to remain, Sir, yours very truly (Signed) GEORGE.

Lieut-General the Hon. H. E. Butler.

CHAMPION (Lieut.-Col. John G.), of the 95th, died at the hospital, Scutari, on the 30th November, from a wound received at Inkermann, when in command of his regiment. This gallant soldier was the eldest son of the late Major John Cary Champion, of the 21st Royal Fusiliers, by Elizabeth Herries, his wife, younger daughter of William Urquhart, Esq., of Cromarty and Craigston, county Aberdeen, a descendant of one of the most distinguished families in Scotland. He was born at Edinburgh, 5th May, 1815, and gained his commission twenty-four years ago at Sandhurst. In 1831 he was appointed Ensign in the 95th, and from that period to the glorious conflict at Inkermann, served uninterruptedly with his regiment at home, in the Mediterranean, Ceylon, and China. He availed himself of every opportunity in leisure hours to prosecute researches in the natural history of those countries. An accomplished botanist and zoologist, he made large collections of the different objects of interest, and it was his custom to forward them to the public institutions at home. Kew and the British Museum profited largely by his liberality; and the names of "Rodoloi Champion," "Rhododendron Champion," "Eythusa Champion," &c., will long preserve to the votaries of natural science the memory of one who did so much for their favourite pursuit. He embarked as Senior Major of the 95th with them last April, for the Crimea, and joined General Pennefather's Brigade, in the Second, or Sir De Lacy Evans's Division of the army. At the Alma, when Lieutenant-Colonel Webber Smith was wounded, the command of the 95th devolved on Major Champion, and he received the thanks of Lord Raglan for his conduct, in a despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 31st of October. Major Champion conducted the command of the 95th during all the subsequent

harrassing operations. On the 26th of October, when the Russians made an attack on the Second Division, they were met by a resistance from the pickets commanded by Major Champion and Einan—so skilfully conducted as to elicit the warmest praise from his General, Sir De Lacy Evans, in his despatch published by Lord Raglan; and this dashing affair was considered by his army to have been a service in which his ability as an officer was eminently displayed. The prolonged and gallant defence of these pickets not only saved the lives of many, but enabled the Second Division to turn out in such order as to ensure the complete defeat and ignominious rout of the Russians. On the morning of the battle of Inkermann Major Champion entered the field in support of the 41st Regiment, with a wing of the 95th. They soon met and repulsed the enemy. They were then desired to hurry to the assistance of the Grenadier Guards, at a battery where the enemy pressed them hard. Conjunctly, these brave men (Guards, 41st, and 95th) drove the enemy down the hill, after a long and most deadly struggle, hand to hand, and their ammunition all expended. It was towards the end of this struggle that Major Champion (then we believe, senior survivor) proposed to some of the band of heroes to mount and charge over the battery—which they did in style; and he then received his death-wound from a musket-ball through the breast and lungs.

GODFREY (Lieutenant Arthur William) of the 1st Battalion of Rifle Brigade, died 27th November, in camp, on the heights before Sebastopol. He was second son of John Godfrey, Esq., of Brook-street House, Kent, by Augusta Isabella, his wife, daughter of John Ingram, Esq., of Staindrop, county Durham; was born 9th March, 1829, and entered the Army the 3rd December, 1845. He was a direct descendant of Peter Godfrey, Esq., of Hodiford, in Kent, eldest brother of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, Esq., murdered in 1678, in the evil days of Titus Oates.

MÖLLER (Major John Olaus), of the 50th, was killed at a sortie made by the Russians from Sebastopol on the 26th ult. "The enemy (we quote Lord Raglan's despatch) were met with great gallantry by Lieutenant Gordon of the 38th Regiment, who, when supported by the covering-party of the trenches, under Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, of the 50th Regiment, succeeded in at once driving them back; but here, I regret to say, the loss was severe, Major Möller of the 50th, fell mortally wounded, and I am concerned to say is since dead." The gallant officer entered the Army 18th June, 1841, and obtained the Majority of his regiment 3rd March, 1854.

RICHARDS (Captain Edwin), of the 41st Regiment, killed at Inkermann, was eldest son of Captain Edwin Richards, R.N., of Ravindon-house, county of Carlow, grandson of the late Solomon Richards, Esq., of Sol'sboro, county of Wexford, and nephew of the Rev. S. Richards of that place, who is the head of one of the oldest and chief families in that county, and of the name in Ireland. He was born 14th September, 1829, partly educated at the Royal Naval School, New-cross, and finished his education at a military college near Bou, Prussia; presented with his first commission as Ensign in the 41st Regiment, without purchase, on 23rd February, 1849, by the late Duke of Wellington, in consideration of his father's services; promoted to his Lieutenantcy by purchase, 27th December, 1850, and to his Company by purchase, 25th March, 1854. He served with his regiment in Ireland, Ionian Islands and Malta, till they embarked from Malta for Turkey in the spring of the present year. He was left at Varna with the dépôt, when the regiment embarked on the 1st September for the Crimea, on which occasion he thus describes his feelings in a letter:—

The 41st embarked yesterday with the rest of the Division, and here am I, miserable, unfortunate wretch left with the sick men (of the brigade). I feel as if I would go mad. They are no doubt for the Crimea, and will have hard fighting. The junior Captain of each brigade throughout the Army has been left behind; and, unfortunately, I am the youngest in mine. I went to Generals Adams and Pennefather, and neither could do anything for me; they were both very civil; but said it fell to my lot, and they could not with justice y to keep any one else. General Adams wrote me a very kind letter about it. My brother officers are as much disgusted as I am about it, but that does not make me less miserable. There is, however, a Captain of the — sick at Constantinople; and the General said if I could effect an exchange with him I might go on; so there is some chance.

On the 14th Sept. he was still left at Varna, and wrote:—

I hope there is a chance of my getting on before long; but am I not unfortunate in being left here? I do not think, if sentence of death had been passed on me, I could have felt more horrified than I did when I received the order to remain with the dépôt. It was done at the last moment, after we had received the order to embark, and were all in the highest spirits.

He did at length get an officer to exchange with him, and went on to the army before Sebastopol the last week in September, and was as happy as if the greatest boon had been conferred on him. From that time he took his part in the trenches and pickets, and all the works of the siege; was in the battle of the 26th October, when Sir De Lacy Evans's Division so signally defeated the Russians; thus describing it in his letter of the 27th October:—

We had a pretty hot affair yesterday for about an hour and a half: it ended by our driving the enemy back with a loss of 1000 killed and wounded on their side, and only 58 and 5 officers on ours. They did very well, indeed, when opposed to our pickets, who always wear great-coats; but when we came on in red, and our men yelling like savages, they could stand it no longer. I believe there is something in the colour which frightens them. I do believe we are the kindest enemy in the world. It is wonderful to see the attention our soldiers pay to the wounded Russians, and our surgeons take as much pains with them as with our own. The enemy are certainly not to be despised. Two of their battalions advanced yesterday like men, under a heavy fire of our artillery. I have not got over the loss of Alma yet; but still I cannot grumble, as I am the only Captain who managed to get away from the dépôt at Varna yet.

The last letter his family received from him was on the day after. They had read the account of his death at the battle of Inkermann. It was written in pencil, and dated "Near Sebastopol, 3rd November, 1854," in which he wrote:—

I



FRENCH CONCERT IN THE HALL OF THE MAISON DIEU, AT DOVER, IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

GRAND FRENCH DEMONSTRATION, IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND, AT DOVER.

A very gratifying instance of the generous sympathy of the French character has just occurred at Dover, where a large party of musical

gentlemen from France have given, under the patronage of the Mayor of the town, a musical performance in aid of the Patriotic Fund. The festival took place on Thursday (last week), when the afterpart of the day was observed as a general holiday, and the town throughout the day was

a scene of gay sights and joyous excitement. At an early hour the French colours were hoisted at all points; and the sun, breaking through the mist which heralded a fine day, saw the "red, white, and blue" of *la belle France* and old England lovingly commingling. From the Town-hall and other public buildings immense tricolors were flying; the shipping in the harbour was gaily decorated with the flags of all nations, the French predominating; while from private houses in almost every street might be seen the ensigns of the two countries with appropriate mottoes and devices, including a large display of the initial "N." wreathed with laurels. Lines of flags extended across many of the streets; and thoughts of the holy cause in which the armies of England and France are engaged were occasionally inspired by the sight of a Turkish colour flying in company with its defenders.

The members of the band of the municipality of Calais (numbering forty-seven) and the Choral Society of St. Omer (numbering forty-two performers) arrived at Dover on Thursday morning, at five o'clock, by the packet *Ondine*, and proceeded to the hotels where accommodation had been provided for them. At ten o'clock they assembled at the railway station, and having formed into procession (the French band displaying French and British ensigns), they left the terminus at half-past ten, preceded by the band of the Royal Staffordshire Militia, and marched to the Market-place, where the French band played several airs, which were enthusiastically cheered by the people. At eleven o'clock the visitors were received by the Mayor and Corporation, in the old Town-hall; and were addressed by the Mayor, to whom M. de Marsilly, the head of the Calais deputation, replied. A déjeuner was then served; after which the procession re-formed, and visited various parts of the town. In the afternoon the band dined at the Ship and Lord Warden hotels, and were met by several of the town authorities.

In the evening the concert took place in the great hall of the Maison Dieu, which had been characteristically decorated for the occasion.

The Board of Ordnance readily supplied a quantity of *matériel* from the Armoury for military emblems; the town of Calais furnished a number of their national flags and emblems; and the officials of the South-Eastern Railway and others also poured in liberal contributions of flags. The orchestra was erected at the north-east end, over which appeared an elegant device, having as its centre the initials "N. V." partially surrounded by "Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman," in a semicircular scroll, and based with the singularly-appropriate motto of "Our Honour, our Sympathy, our Hopes, are one!" Portraits of Queen Victoria, the Emperor Napoleon, and the Empress Eugénie, graced the back of the orchestra; and motto, device, and portraits were surmounted by the arms of England and France, and a splendid military trophy, interspersed with stars of swords, French and English flags, laurels, &c. Fronting the orchestra, at the south-western entrance, a commodious gallery was erected for the accommodation of 250 visitors. The front displayed elegant military devices, and the upper part was decorated by flags, most tastefully grouped. On either side of the hall flags, evergreens, and military stars were skilfully arranged, which displayed to great advantage the numerous portraits belonging to the Corporation. The whole hall was surrounded by gas jets, which when lighted gave a magnificent effect to the venerable edifice.

The concert commenced at seven o'clock, when the hall was crowded with company, the majority of the ladies displaying the tricolor in their dress. Upwards of 1100 tickets were issued. The programme consisted of a selection of grand military, vocal, and instrumental pieces, which were admirably performed. At the conclusion of the first part a general call was made for "Partant pour la Syrie," which the band immediately played, and followed by loud cheers, and shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" The concert terminated with "God Save the Queen," by the Choral Society; after which three cheers were given for Queen Victoria by the French band, *à la lancé*. The Mayor proposed a similar compliment for the Emperor and Empress of the French, which was followed by "Victory and Success to the French and English nations;" "The Ladies of England and France." The company then retired, highly gratified with the entertainment.

LORD RAGLAN'S QUARTERS NEAR SEBASTOPOL.

The accompanying Sketch of the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea is taken from the camp of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade. The place is about half-way between Sebastopol and Balaclava, and is, therefore, most favourably situated for Lord Raglan visiting the English lines, which he does daily, if we are to rely upon the information contained in numerous letters from private soldiers. The assertion in the *Times*, that his Lordship is hardly ever seen in the Camp, turns out to be founded on false reports. The following extract of a letter from a private soldier is only one out of numbers of a similar kind:—

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather Lord Raglan has been out of doors daily, at different parts of the Camp, so much so that some of his Aides-de-Camp have remonstrated with him, saying he had better allow them to do the work for him. He has been known frequently to give a hard-worked private his own bread, and even to let some poor soldier have a good suck at his brandy-bottle. The men venerate him, but rail against the Government for not giving him proper means to enable him to make them more comfortable.

It is a singular fact that the letters of private soldiers from the Crimea are characterised by a much manlier and more hopeful spirit than those of their officers. The latter have furnished many sad illustrations of their want of the essential qualities of good soldiers—the power of undergoing hardships and fatigue without murmuring. Taking them throughout they have shown themselves much inferior to the men.



HEAD-QUARTERS OF LORD RAGLAN SKETCHED FROM THE CAMP OF THE HEAVY CAVALRY BRIGADE.



DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO FELL AT THE BATTLES OF THE ALMA, BALAKLAVA, AND INKERMAN.

MEMORIAL OF THE WAR.

THE custom of raising memorials to the dead—which dates from the earliest antiquity—can scarcely be more legitimately honoured than in recording the fate of those who have fallen in defence of liberty. The fate of our brave troops who have been slain in the war in the Crimea, suggests a fit opportunity for the exercise of this noble feeling of humanity; and, in this spirit, a Correspondent has proposed the accompanying design for a Memorial, which bears “Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman;” to be inscribed also with the names of all the officers and soldiers killed in these battles, accompanied by the following lines:—

THESE FOR THEIR NATIVE LAND IN BATTLE TRIED
THEIR ARMS, AND SCATTERED ALL THEIR FOEMEN'S PRIDE.
BRAVELY THEY FOUGHT, AND NOBLY SCORNED TO SAVE
THEIR LIVES, AND FOUND MAN'S COMMON LOT—THE GRAVE.
FOR US THEY FELL, LEST OUR FREE NECKS SHOULD FEEL
THE FOUL reproach of RUSSIA'S DESPOT HEEL.
NOW DOTH THEIR COUNTRY ON HER LOVING BREAST
INSCRIBE THEIR DEEDS, AND CONSECRATE THEIR REST;
AND CRY, WHILST POINTING TO EACH HONOURED NAME,
READ, YOUTH OF ENGLAND READ—AND DO THE SAME!“

The object of perpetuating the heroism of these brave men bespeaks the best feelings of our nature, and will it is hoped, be not lost sight of by their countrymen, grateful for the patriotic services of the slain, and anxious to perpetuate the memory of their good deeds for the imitation of posterity.

By order of the Lords of the Admiralty the Russian prisoners captured in the *Atlantic*, condemned as a lawful prize in the port of Leith, have been released, and permitted to enter themselves as merchant seamen, to navigate British vessels to Australia, giving their parole not to bear arms against England or France during the present war.



THE VALLEY OF INKERMAN.

INKERMAN.

THE scene of the sanguinary struggle at Inkermann is a site of considerable historic interest, independently of the prominence which it will occupy in the future records of the war.

Inkermann is a village and seaport of the Crimea, lying thirty-five miles south-west of Simpheropol. Its name is Turkish—from “In,” cavern, and “Kerman,” fortress; the place having numerous caverns cut in its rocks, supposed to be the works of the monks in the middle ages. The place is described in the travels of Pallas, Clarke, and Demidoff; but we prefer the most recent account, viz., from Mr. Scott's “Travels”—a second edition of which popular work has just appeared:—

We are rowing up the bay of Inkermann. Passing on the right hand the Careening Harbour, some ancient chambers, and a chapel cut in the rock, now used as a powder magazine; and, from time to time, the beautiful

arcades carrying the aqueduct over the inlets of the bay; and, on the left, the ruined village of Actiar, the navy baking-house, the white cliff, and the lighthouse; at length we swept into the “Tchernaiat-Retchka,” here running through a marshy flat of its own depositing, covered with rank vegetation, the prolific mother of miasma. Disembarking at a little bridge, we walk through the 900 feet of tunneled aqueduct, and then visited the great limestone quarries, whence most—would that we could say all!—of the material of the immense works of Sebastopol were procured. Returning to the valley of Inkermann, here narrowed by two approaching mountains, we found their perpendicular sides completely dotted over with perforations of various shapes and sizes—the doors and windows of the queer abode of the Taures, who fixed their homes where eagles well might build their nests. Near to the entrance of the tunnel we had passed through, and on the face of the western mountain, we entered a small opening leading to a flight of stairs on the right and left of which were cells;

those on the one hand receiving light from holes cut through the surface of the cliff, those on the other being dark and gloomy. Having traversed a passage about fifty feet long, we reached a church or rather the remains of one; for a portion of the living rock in which all these works were cut had fallen, and carried with it half of this curious crypt. Its semicircular vaulted roof, and the pillars in its corners, indicated it to be of Byzantine origin; while a Greek sculptured cross, in the centre of the roof, told that it was a temple dedicated to that religion. The altar, and any sculpture which might have existed near it, are gone, and have long since been burnt into lime, or built into some work at Sebastopol. Beyond the church we found a large square apartment, entered by another passage, and looked over the valley of Inkermann. A few mere cells, resembling those on the stairs, composed the whole of this series of excavated chambers; the arrangement of which at once proclaimed them to have been a monastery. These were the cells, the refectory, and the church

There is nothing remarkable in their construction as a work of art; yet there is an absence of that roughness and simplicity which exist in many of the caverns of the opposite mountain; and which indicate their being of a much earlier date than these.

Descending to the valley, we crossed the bridge, to examine the caves of the great perpendicular wall of rock which faced us; and which above, below, on every side was pierced with openings. Entering one of them, we got upon a stone stair, and, passing some small chambers, arrived at a gallery which led to a most interesting church. On each side of the nave are four square pillars and pilasters, from which spring arches forming isles and a transept. The altar is in an "apsis," and over it is sculptured the Greek cross of four equal arms. The roof is vaulted; and the arches round; thus being of the same style as that we had previously examined. Its total length is rather more than twenty-three feet by nearly eighteen in width. Going out by another door, we came upon a flat-ceilinged oblong chamber, about eighteen feet by thirteen; descending from which was another flight of stairs, leading to more small caverns, probably the cells of monks. Returning through the church again, and examining more particularly the gallery, the end of which formed a portico, we found it lighted by a triple semicircular-headed window, and on its right hand some sarcophagi, still containing human bones. There is also a small chapel near, which appeared to be connected with the tombs. We now followed the eccentric windings of another stair, passing through and into many dens and caverns, all likewise excavated in the solid rock, until at last we emerged from the lower regions, and reached the mountain top. Here were the ruins of a great fortress or castle: on examining which it was clear that the whole had not been erected at the same epoch; but that certain parts had been merely repairs or additions to an original building. It is quadrangular in form, situated at an angle of the mountain, which formed the boundary on two sides; the other two being defended by a ditch and strong wall, flanked with towers. We could trace the foundations of houses in parallel lines, showing the direction of the only street it contained. There was one very large reservoir, entering into which were the ends of earthenware pipes, leaving no doubt of its having been used as a cistern for water. The only other opening into it was from the top; but that was much enlarged, from a portion having lately fallen in. The face of the ditch opposite to the walls was also pierced by many caverns. And all along the edge of the mountain, on each of its sides, were entrances leading to chambers, in such numbers that we only attempted to visit a few, but still enough to prove that some consisted of whole suites of apartments, while others were smaller, and many had only a single chamber. Connecting them is a labyrinth of galleries, and staircases innumerable. There were also holes for fires in the centres of some of the rooms, and the chimneys could be traced; while excavated recesses served as places for beds. The workmanship of most, and especially of those left on the southern face of the mountain, was rude enough, the marks of the masons' chisels being still upon the sides. All were plain and without ornament; and were in every respect similar to those excavated caverns found in many parts of Syria and Palestine. We could find no inscriptions either in them or on the walls of the castle; but the caves bear the stamp of greater antiquity than the fortress.

The observations and researches of "De Montpereux" fully establish the fact, that the mountain caves of Inkerman were the work of the Taurians, and existed before the Heraclean colonists of Chersonesus called on Mithridates for assistance against Skilorus, the King of the Tauri-Scythes. Diophantes, the General sent by Mithridates, at once recognising the strength of the position, built a fortress on the edge of the precipice, and called it Eupatorion, in honour of his Sovereign. Whether this replaced a more ancient one, or whether any remains of it still exist, is now difficult to decide with certainty, as no inscriptions are to be found; but it is reasonable to suppose that this castle was strongly built, and that no future possessors would have totally destroyed it. As some parts of the masonry have the appearance of much greater age than others, it may be fairly presumed that portions of the citadel of Mithridates are still there. Now, as the limits of this fortress are circumscribed, consisting, as can be traced by the foundations, of a single street, it cannot be doubted that a garrison occupying the heights would take advantage of the rocky dwellings already existing.

About the middle of the first century the Tauri Chersonesus was overrun by the nomad tribes of Alains, a people who despised fixed residences, and were therefore very unlikely to undertake so difficult a task as to cut their abodes in the solid rocks. They were overcome by the Goths in the middle of the second century; and 200 years afterwards hordes of Huns came rolling from the east to the west, and the Goths were driven to the strong positions of their mountains. The Huns did not, however, remain to take permanent possession of the country, but passed on to seek a wider field for their adventurous passions. It is probable that, at this time, the number of caves at Inkerman were increased. For a whole people, driven into these isolated fastnesses, would, as a matter almost of certainty, have found them insufficient for their accommodation; and this might have been the period when the caves in the face of the most were made.

In the meantime the light of Christianity had shed its benign influence over the Goths, their form of worship appearing at first to have been exceedingly simple. In the reign of Justinian I, a Bishop was appointed, for whom they had sent petitions to that Monarch. As monasteries already existed throughout the East, where they had been especially encouraged by Constantine and his mother Helena, it is more than probable that those of Inkerman were excavated in his reign. The monks always chose strong positions, to guard their little communities from the danger of sudden attack, as well as to afford an asylum, in case of necessity, to those of their followers who might require it; and the style of architecture of these cavern churches agrees with that period. Whether the Goths were at any time followers of the doctrines of Arius is uncertain, but they did not come under the government of the Greek Church before the year A.D. 547. They maintained their position under Greek Princes until 1475, when the Eupatorion of Diophantes, after other names, had become Theodori, was taken from Mohammed II, and called, by the Turks, Inkerman, from "In," cavern, and "kerman," fortress; the Ctenos of Strabo being applied to the locality, and not to this particular place. It is certain that the Genoese never held this fortress; and, according to Bronvius, Greek inscriptions and other sculpture still remained in the time of the Turks. These Greek Princes appear to have left the Genoese unmolested; indeed, they were not strong enough to take up an offensive position against that people, who were, therefore, benefited by such industrious and peaceable neighbours; especially as they followed agricultural pursuits, and did not interfere with commerce, which was the monopoly of the adventurous Italians. "De Montpereux" gives the translation of an inscription which he had seen, wherein the name of "Alexis, Sovereign of Theodorus and the neighbouring country of the sea," is mentioned, and which bears the date of A.D. 1427. After the Turkish conquest, the fortress of Theodori was allowed to fall into disrepair by the garrison, and was finally abandoned to become what it is at present, only a deserted and interesting mass of ruins.

We again descended to the valley to examine the stupendous quarries in the same mountain whence the stone was taken to build the ancient town of Chersonesus, and then proceeded to the southern side, in which most of the oldest caves existed. Nearly the whole of these had gone, however—partly from the Russian contractor resorting to this place as convenient for procuring stone for the works of Sebastopol, and partly from a great mass having fallen. The face of the rock now only presented a number of square recesses and indented lines, the backs of chambers, passages, or staircases.

THE RUSSIAN FRIGATES "AURORA" AND "DWINA."—Accounts from Calcutta, of the 5th of December, state that the Russian frigates, the *Aurora* and *Dwina*, had been captured by a combined English and French squadron. These accounts, which we only notice because they are already gaining currency in London, are certainly incorrect. It might be proved that they are a mere echo of false news which for a time circulated in England.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.—Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., when addressing a meeting of friends at Tynemouth the other day, observed that with regard to the management of matters connected with the transport service France was greatly in advance of us. We had men of the first ability at the Admiralty—we could hardly find a more able man than Sir James Graham—but when he told them that the same system was now in operation which was pursued a hundred years ago, they would not be surprised at the difficulty and confusion which prevailed. The form of the charter-party was *verbatim* the same as in the days of the Dutch war, whereas the French adopted a simpler form, like that used in the merchant service, being in this respect, therefore, a great step in advance of us. These were facts the recital of which might give offence to some, but he thought it his duty to the country to state them thus publicly. Then, again, France had a responsible head, to whom all might appeal. If a merchant had occasion to send a message by telegraph to the Minister of War, requesting to know, for instance, what goods were to be shipped in a certain vessel, there was an answer by the same rapid medium by four o'clock in the afternoon. But if you wrote to the Admiralty (much nearer), the probability was you would not get an answer in a week, and sometimes five weeks elapsed before an answer was returned. This was not the fault of the men, but the system; there was no responsible head responsible to the House of Commons, and through it to the country. Messages were sent from the Admiralty to the War-office, from the Ministry of War to the Ordnance, from the Ordnance to Deptford, and then came back to the source from which they originally proceeded! A change, therefore, must be made in this respect before they could reasonably hope matters would improve. They had also excellent men as subordinates, but the staff must be increased. At Deptford they had the same staff as during peace, which rendered it impossible for the men to get through the work; and he ventured to say that, if £10,000 had been disbursed in clerks at the commencement of the war, some hundreds of thousands would have been saved to the country.

CRIMEAN ARMY STOVE AND LANTHORN.

AMONG the numerous modes devised for adding to the comforts for our Camp in the Crimea, the invention of a Stove by Price's Patent Candle Company is entitled to special notice, as well as for its ingenious adaptation to the peculiar requirements of the case, as for the generous spirit in which the offer has been made to the War department of the Ministry.

The Company have offered to supply to Government 4000, or any less number, of the above stove, with a proper quantity of cocoa-nut fuel for them; the stoves to be delivered at the rate of 200 a day; with any required quantity of Cooking Lanthorns, and candles for burning in them—all to be charged at the cost paid by the Company.

These stoves will bake 3 lbs. of bread every hour, besides warming a tent. The lanthorns, besides giving light, will boil a pint of coffee in half an hour. The Company and individual members of it have already sent out as their contribution £600 worth of candles, lanthorns, &c.; and further subscriptions received from shareholders and their friends will be laid out in a number of stoves and a quantity of cocoa-nut fuel, which are to be dispatched by the next ship sent out by the Crimea Fund Committee. Any person wishing to send out a stove and fuel to friends in the Camp will be allowed to purchase them upon the same terms as the Government, at the cost price. As their manufacture is not part of the Company's regular trade (having been invented only for the present emergency), they are not supplied on other terms.

A mark of generous sympathy with the army was recently shown in connection with the making of the stoves at Wolverhampton. A manufacturer, owing to the pressure of the case, asked his men to give up their holidays, and make stoves through the Christmas week, to which the men cheerfully assented; and Messrs. Thornycroft offered to keep their great mill open, to roll the small quantity of iron that would be required.

The Lanthorns were designed to give light only; but for our soldiers in

the Crimea the following auxiliaries have been added, enabling them to boil water or cook a ration of meat when no fires can be lighted:—1st, three bent wires riveted to upper side of reflector; 2nd, round cooking dishes with covers. If you want to boil water without lighting a fire, open the lid of the Lanthorn, place your canteen on the wires at the top of the reflector, and the flame of the candle will boil a pint of water in half an hour: the canteen or vessel holding the water should be wiped quite dry on the outside before placing it over the flame. A ration of meat may be cooked in a similar manner by means of the small round cooking dishes with covers, which have been provided and sent out with the Lanthorns. A chop or a steak will be well cooked in half an hour, and, when once put over the candle and covered up, no attention is required till the meat is done.

The Stove consists of the following parts:—A square sheet-iron box, with door and latch, a cover for ditto, two gratings, a baking-pan with cover, two tins to hold the cocoa-nut fuel. For baking: Place one of the gratings on the bottom shelf, let the baking-pan with cover rest upon the top shelf, put the cover on the box or Stove, open the door and place two cakes of cocoa-nut fuel each in a tin upon the grating in bottom shelf, light the twelve wicks, and shut the door; in less than half an hour the above will be at a proper baking heat. If the top of the Stove be covered with a coat or a blanket, the heat will be got up sooner, and it will bake more rapidly: be careful that the baking-pan has on its own cover, as well as that belonging to the Stove. For boiling: Remove the baking-pan, and let one of the gratings to carry the saucepan rest upon the middle shelf, on the bottom place the other grating, upon which put one or two cakes of cocoa-nut fuel in tins as before, and light the wicks. For warming a tent: Remove the baking-pan, and upon the bottom grating place one tin of cocoa-nut fuel, light the wicks, and cover the Stove. Six lights will be found better than twelve, if the Stove is only required for warming.



CRIMEAN ARMY STOVE AND LANTHORN.

THE NEW ROAD TO THE CRIMEA.

The Crimea, at present the scene of hostilities, is a peninsula situated at the extreme south of the Russian Empire, and connected, as most of our readers are aware, with the continental territory by the Isthmus of Perekop. Across this isthmus, it has been generally understood, all Russian troops must be marched to the relief of their comrades before Sebastopol; and great stress has naturally been laid upon the expediency of blockading or occupying this important passage. The isthmus itself is but a narrow strip of land, and is traversed by a wall of masonry from sea to sea. The only access to the peninsula is through an arched gateway in this wall; and thus (according to a note in one of the best and most recent maps of the country in question) the possession of this fortified line effectually closes the Crimea against an enemy. Now, at this moment "the enemy" advancing from the north is no other than the Russian reserve, which may ultimately prove to be 200,000 or 300,000 men. If, therefore, the Isthmus of Perekop could be occupied, the Crimea and its fortresses would be at the mercy of the Allies on the single condition of dealing satisfactorily with the Russians actually in Sebastopol or the vicinity. No further reinforcements could be brought up. The Crimea would be "invested" far more completely than Sebastopol itself, and the whole peninsula, rather than the principal town, would be in a state of siege. Such has been hitherto the prevailing belief, and various plans have been accordingly suggested for bringing to pass a result so desirable. Turks were to be landed at Perekop and put in possession of the line; gun-boats were to be stationed along the shore; and, altogether, it was argued that a pass so easy both to occupy and defend might be made our own with great advantage to the Allied cause. Even if we could not absolutely keep out the Russians, we should, at any rate, be accurately informed of their coming, and could certify the strength of each reinforcement, and the time of its approach, for the benefit of Lord Raglan's army. These schemes, it now appears, would, one and all, have been perfectly useless. It now turns out that some time ago the Russian Government constructed across the shallows of the Putrid Sea another great military road to the Crimea, so effectually that it is actually the better road of the two, and so quietly that Western Europe never heard a word about the matter.

If the reader will take any ordinary map of the Crimea he will see that to the east of the Isthmus of Perekop there extends a species of narrow inland lake, known as the Putrid Sea, which is separated from the Sea of Azoff by a curious dyke-like strip of land, running up from the eastern corner of the Crimea, and almost, but not quite, touching the Russian continent at a point called the Straits of Genitsch. It is possible for troops advancing into the Crimea from the interior of the Empire to leave the Isthmus of Perekop in their rear, to march along the coast of the Putrid Sea, to cross the Straits of Genitsch, and then, by toiling along the whole length of the dyke-like strip above mentioned, called the Isthmus of Arava, to enter the Crimea a few miles north of Kaffa. This route was actually taken by a Russian general in the last century, and it still forms a commercial road between the eastern parts of the Crimea and the Continent. Some nine or ten years ago, however, a road was commenced upon bridges and viaducts across the Putrid Sea itself, and was completed a considerable time before the outbreak of the present war. At what points the communication between the two shores has been effected we cannot precisely say; but they approach each other so closely in many places, and the whole sea, besides being narrow, is so full of shoals and shallows, that many facilities for the undertaking were no doubt discovered. According to recent information, foundations were probably laid at favourable points of the shoals, and bridges then carried from one point to another, till the communication was complete. The road itself, now that it is finished, is said to be the best road available for the passage of troops and stores from Russia to the Crimea. For troops moving from Odessa the Perekop route would, probably, be preferable, but for reinforcements arriving from the south-east of the empire and the country of the Cossacks the route across the shallows would be more convenient. In this case the distance between Simferopol and the interior would be much shortened, and it is not improbable that both routes may have been recently employed when it was desired to surprise the Allies with an overwhelming superiority of force suddenly brought up.

A HINDOO AERONAUT.—The *Bombay Times* says Rajah Issan Chandersing, Secretary to the British Indian Association, made a balloon ascent on November 22nd, at Jumroo Candy, where his palace is situated. The balloon was constructed under his own directions, and he managed the descent entirely by himself.

THE HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI.—A considerable change is taking place in our band of nurses, in consequence of the arrival of fifty new ones, under Miss Stanley. Miss Nightingale and Mrs. Bracebridge have gradually established the original band of nurses here, and this in spite of many and serious difficulties. What we all feared would be an impossibility has been admirably accomplished, and will, I doubt not, be continued with success. I think that the only way to secure future success is the plan proposed and now carrying out, which is not to establish a separate band of nurses, but to take in as many of the fresh ones as can be profitably employed. Miss Stanley, acting under Miss Nightingale, takes charge of a certain number in the General Hospital, and though it is impossible that all can be at once employed, yet in time all who are fit for the work will be brought into use. Several have been sent home from Miss Nightingale's original band, from ill health and other causes; three of the sisters have gone, three nurses, and five nuns. These latter had been cloistered nuns all their life, and their being thrown at once among such a busy scene has made their stay unadvisable; on the other hand, the other five nuns who came with them, are found to be most valuable and experienced nurses. It cannot be expected that out of ninety nurses rapidly selected, all should be fit for the work, while Miss Nightingale's judgment will enable her to select a strong band of really efficient nurses in a very short time, and this from actual observation of their work. She looks mainly to the working powers of her band, and, with unrivaled working powers herself, soon marks who are fitted for this most difficult work. We have now, I am thankful to say, seven clergymen at work here, and one Presbyterian preacher, and five Roman Catholic priests—not one more than is needed, since 500 sick is a large number for one man to see and speak to, and almost impossible for him to know personally: but I hope more will be spared of the many who are coming. There are four regular services and Holy Communion is administered every Sunday. Besides these, services are held at the General Hospital, and on board each hull, and in various corners of the barrack where a few of the invalids can be got together. The books we hear of as being sent out from the religious societies come in very slowly, but, perhaps, it is not time for them yet. The books and papers from the War-office come regularly, and are much used. It is very pleasing to see the groups of men collected round the stoves to hear one man read, or a poor fellow with one arm gone steady a paper or a book with the other, and I am glad to say that the most frequent book in their hands is the New Testament. Copies of the Queen's letter to Mrs. Herbert have been made and distributed, and also posted on the walls in several places. One of the clergy went into various wards and read the letter, ending with the prayer "God Save the Queen!" to which the response was almost startling—so hearty and vigorous from the lungs of sick and dying men came the sincere "Amen!"—*Letter from Constantinople.*

JONATHAN BECOMES SUSPECTED.—Dutch politicians and merchants are beginning to view with apprehension the threats of the American press. "Hitherto," says the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, "we have been accustomed to look only upon England as that dangerous Power which threatens our Colonies; but for some time past we have been warned to keep a sharp eye on the conduct of America. The treaty with Japan, the affair of Captain Gibson, the pretensions to Curaçao, the taking possession of Bird Island, as well as many other circumstances, admonish us that it is our duty not to neglect these warnings."

RECRUITING FOR THE CAVALRY.

A ROOM at the Hampshire Hog, Charles-street, Westminster, is the place represented in the Sketch at page 72. In the foreground is a Light Cavalry Sergeant about to give the shilling to a new recruit, who has not been frightened by all the melancholy stories he has heard about the dreadful hardships endured by the cavalry in the Camp before Sebastopol. Perhaps he fancies that by the time he has been properly drilled the worst part of the year will be over, so that, even if he should be sent to the Crimea in spring, he will just arrive in time to enjoy the fine weather which comes round in a few months.

In the background another sergeant is measuring the stature of a young military aspirant, who seems to have drawn himself to his full height for the occasion. The various groups, civilian and military, would be enough to show that the rooms in the head-quarters of a recruiting party, without any description, and that the various members of it are busily engaged in their vocation. The Hampshire Hog has long been "a noted house" for cavalry recruits. Excellent samples of the different horse regiments now in want of "a few young men of good character," as the handbills have been saying for so many years, may be seen, at any hour of the day, inside and outside the above-named tavern, amidst crowds of young men attracted to the spot by the talk about the war, or by having companions who have enlisted, or who intend to do so if possible.

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RECRUITING FOR CAVALRY, CHARLES-STREET, WESTMINSTER.—(SEE PAGE 70.)

SHIPPING OF STORES AT THE TOWER.

OWING to the enormous quantity of stores ordered to be sent to the Crimea, no less than 100 extra labourers were employed in the Storekeeper's Department at the Tower on Tuesday, exclusive of all the soldiers who could be spared from military duty, to deliver military and warlike stores, and ship them on board lighters and other craft for conveyance to Woolwich, Sheerness, and Portsmouth, for the Crimea. The stores consisted of fur and other warm clothing, watertight cowhide boots, great-coats and blankets, horse clothing, Minié rifles, rifled carbines, pistols, sabres, and cutlasses.

No less than 500 barrels of winter boots, each containing thirty, have already been shipped from the Tower-wharf, to be put on board the transports at Woolwich for conveyance to the Crimea. These boots are made for the upper leather to reach to the hip, perfectly waterproof, and are met at the tops by a waterproof cape, the ends of which strap to the trunk of the boot, completely shielding the wearer from all outward moisture.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of the Board of Ordnance,

it is not expected that the whole of the fur clothing can be dispatched to the Crimea before the latter part of the ensuing week.

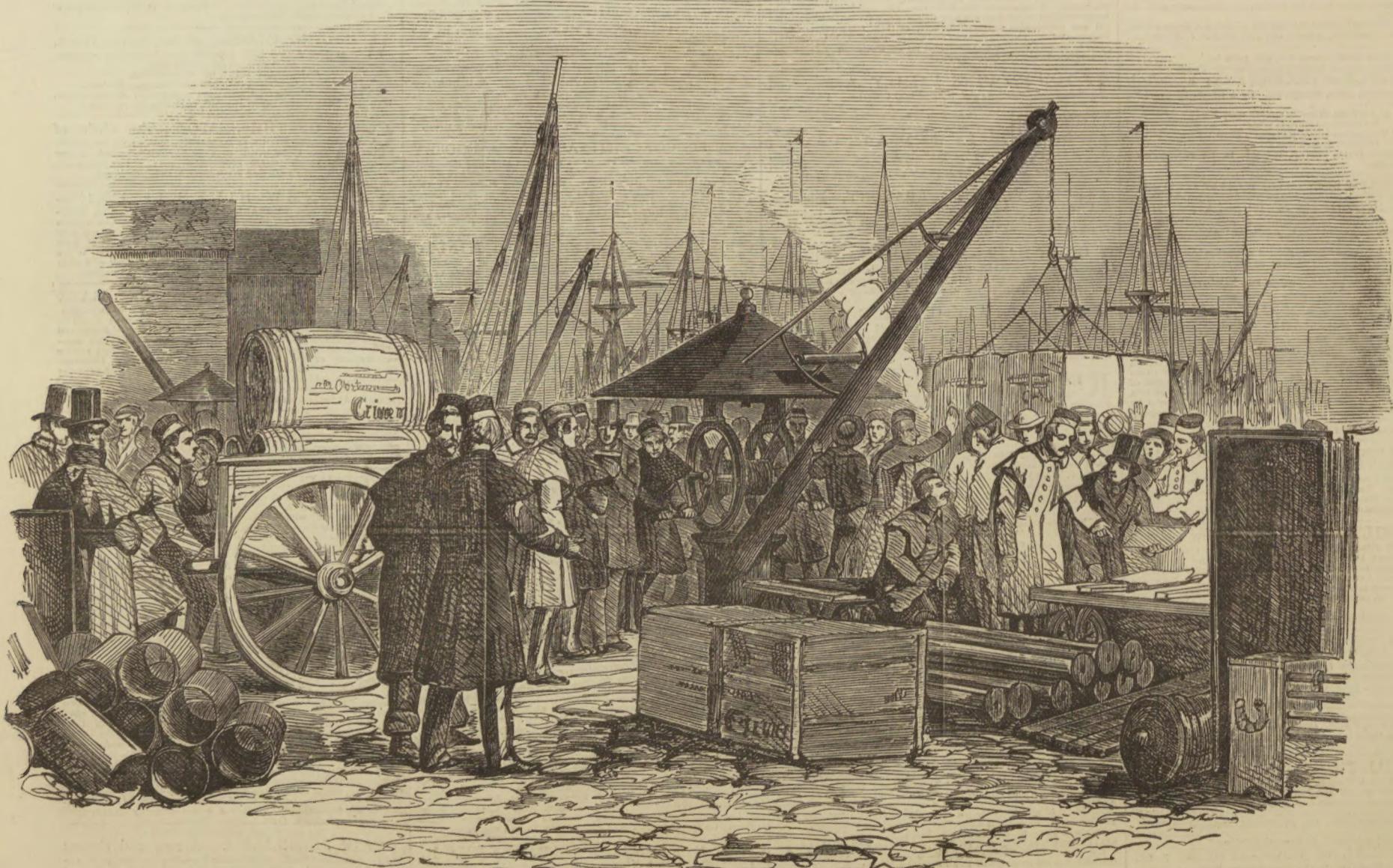
When such is the difficulty of sending off the stores from the Thames, where there is plenty of room, and where there are so many hundreds of clerks and labourers, all straining every nerve to forward the work, it is easy to understand why so much loss of life has been caused by the want of proper arrangements for landing the stores at Constantinople, and in the crowded harbour of Balaklava. The following instance of the way in which stores have been kept back, to the great injury of our army, will show what grounds there are for complaint:—

Some time ago Mr. Waterhouse, on behalf of the tea-merchants of London, offered to supply the hospitals at Scutari with tea and sugar gratuitously. The Duke of Newcastle wrote back, thanking them, but stating that supplies had been sent to the sick and wounded. If sent, they never arrived, as Mr. Osborne stated publicly that at the time the offer was made there were but six pounds of Government tea in the hospital stores. The following letter to Mr. Waterhouse, from an invalided officer at Scutari, (dated British Camp, Dec. 25), shows that even at so late a period as Christmas the promised supplies had not arrived:—

Sir,—Your handsome proposal to forward tea, &c., and the reply it met with have, by chance, been read by me in a foreign paper. I write a few words to thank you as an individual. I have but time to tell you, as a regimental officer, that, had your offer been accepted, in all probability many lives would have been saved—gallant hearts have lived to fight another day. The commonest comforts are altogether out of the reach of the poor soldiers. Tea and sugar, bread, butter, procurable at most of the French regiments' "cantine," are not to be had for love or money by our men, whose pay is due to them since their debarkation in the Crimea. I have seen how readily they will buy when by chance they can get a little tea at the exorbitant price demanded by stewards of vessels, at 5s. per lb.* I have supplied, from a small stock, men under amputations, none being in hospital. The reply given in England differs, alas! in too many instances, from that of those on the spot. Want is the word now ever in the men's mouths.

A full meal—a change—warmth, cleanliness, and dry shoes, are unknown now, with snow and wet, we hear of increasing supplies.

* In comparing this with the price at which tea is sold in this country, it must be remembered that here we have to pay a Government duty of 1s. 6d. per lb. No doubt the tea to which the officer refers could have been well supplied at 1s. 6d. per lb.



SHIPPING ORDNANCE STORES AT THE TOWER.